

LYUBEZNIK NUMBERS OF PROJECTIVE SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a projective scheme over a field k and let A be the local ring at the vertex of the affine cone of X under some embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$. We prove that, when $\text{char}(k) > 0$, the Lyubeznik numbers $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ are intrinsic numerical invariants of X , i.e., $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ depend only on X , but not on the embedding.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let A be a local ring that contains a field and admits a surjection from an n -dimensional regular local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}) containing a field. Let $I \subset R$ be the kernel of the surjection, and $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$ the residue field of R . Lyubeznik numbers $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ (Definition 4.1 in [13]) are defined to be $\dim_k(\text{Ext}_R^i(k, H_I^{n-j}(R)))$. And it was proven in [13] that they are all finite and depend only on A , i and j , but neither on R , nor on the surjection $R \rightarrow A$. Lyubeznik numbers have been studied by a number of authors; see, for example, [1], [4], [11], [12], [15], [18], and [20].

Among all the things that make Lyubeznik numbers interesting is their close connection to topology.

Let X be a complex variety with an isolated singular point a (X is smooth everywhere else). Let A be the local ring of X at a . Then it is proved in [4] that

$$\lambda_{0,j}(A) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(H_{\{a\}}^j(X; \mathbb{C}))$$

and all other $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ can be written in terms of $\lambda_{0,j}(A)$, where $H_{\{a\}}^j(X; \mathbb{C})$ denotes the j -th singular cohomology of X with coefficients in \mathbb{C} supported at $\{a\}$. This result is quite striking. It indicates that there is some connection between $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ and the *singular* topology of a neighborhood of the point a ; however, $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ are defined purely algebraically.

Given a d -dimensional projective scheme X over a field k of any characteristic (for simplicity assuming k is algebraically closed), under an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$, one can write $X = \text{Proj}(k[x_0, \dots, x_n]/I)$, where I is a homogeneous ideal of $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$. Let $A = (R/I)_{(x_0, \dots, x_n)}$, i.e., the local ring at the vertex of the affine cone of X under $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$. Let X_1, \dots, X_s be the d -dimensional irreducible components of X and let Γ_X be the graph on the vertices X_1, \dots, X_s in which X_i and X_j are joined by an edge if and only if $\dim(X_i \cap X_j) = d - 1$. Then [20, Theorem 2.7] shows that $\lambda_{d+1,d+1}(A)$ equals the number of connected components of Γ_X . This result is somewhat intriguing in that, not only does it indicate that some topological information of X is encoded in $\lambda_{d+1,d+1}(A)$, but equally importantly it

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shows that $\lambda_{d+1,d+1}(A)$, whose definition *a priori* requires an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$, depends only on X but not on the embedding.

The goal of this paper is to establish the embedding-independence of all $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ in positive characteristic.

Theorem 1.1 (Main Theorem). *Let X be a projective scheme over a field k of positive characteristic, and let A be the local ring at the vertex of the affine cone over X for some embedding of X into a projective space. Then $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ depends only on X , i and j , but not on the embedding.*

This gives a positive answer to the open problem posed in [14, p. 133] in the case when $\text{char}(k) > 0$. To the best of our knowledge, in characteristic 0 the problem is still open.

Let R be a noetherian ring of positive characteristic p and let k be a coefficient field of R which for the purpose of this introduction we assume to be perfect. Let M be an R -module equipped with a p -linear structure f , i.e., a map of abelian groups $f : M \rightarrow M$ such that $f(rm) = r^p f(m)$ for all $r \in R, m \in M$. The stable part of M , denoted by M_s , is defined to be

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} f^i(M)$$

(in general, this is not an R -module, but a k -vector-space). The operation of ‘taking the stable part’ has played an important role in the study of local cohomology in positive characteristic. For example, it has been used to estimate local cohomological dimensions (cf. [9]) and to prove vanishing results of local cohomology (cf. [16]), etc. In this paper, we will give a description of $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ (A as in Theorem 1.1) in terms of the stable part of a certain module $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ (defined in the next paragraph).

Let $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be an embedding of X . Let $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ and I be the defining ideal of X (I is a homogeneous ideal of R). Set

$$\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M) = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(M, \Omega), \Omega)$$

where $\Omega = R(-n-1)$ is the graded canonical R -module, for all graded R -modules M . The module $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M)$ is naturally graded and the degree- l piece of $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M)$ is a finite-dimensional k -vector space for every integer l .

The p -linear structure φ on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ induced by the map $R/I \xrightarrow{\hat{r} \mapsto \hat{r}^p} R/I$ satisfies $\deg(\varphi(m)) = p \deg(m)$ (see Section 5 for details) and hence induces a p -linear structure φ_0 on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$, the degree-0 piece of $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$. The connection between $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ (A as in Theorem 1.1) and $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ lies in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $R, I, \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ be as above and $A = (R/I)_{(x_0, \dots, x_n)}$ be the local ring at the vertex of the affine cone over X under an embedding $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$, where k is a perfect field of positive characteristic p . Then*

$$\lambda_{i,j}(A) = \dim_k((\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0)_s).$$

Given Theorem 1.2, it should be clear that, to establish Theorem 1.1, it suffices to prove that following two theorems. (Note that in Theorem 1.3, we do not assume that k is of positive characteristic.)

Theorem 1.3 (Independence of $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$). *Let $X, R, I, \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ be as above and assume that k is a field of any characteristic. Then $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ depends only on X , i and j , but not on the embedding $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$.*

Theorem 1.4 (Independence of φ_0). *The p -linear structure φ_0 on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ is independent of the embedding $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$.*

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we collect some basic facts that will be used in subsequent sections. In Section 3, we introduce a covariant functor $E^{s,t}$ from the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on a scheme Z to the category of $\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)$ -modules and prove that this functor commutes with finite morphisms (Definition 3.4 and Corollary 3.5). In Section 4, we study $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(-)$ in detail, in particular, we will prove Theorem 1.3 as a corollary to Proposition 4.2. All results in Section 2, 3 and 4 are characteristic-free. Results in the rest of this paper are in positive characteristic. In Section 5, we develop a graded theory of the Frobenius endomorphism and functors associated with it. Section 6 and 7 are devoted to proving Theorem 1.4. Finally in Section 8, we establish Theorem 1.2.

Notations. Throughout this paper, all schemes will be assumed to be noetherian and we will follow notations as in [7]; in particular, the usual sheaf Hom (or sheaf Ext) will be denoted by Hom (or by Ext).

Let Y be any scheme and let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules. Let \mathcal{C}^\bullet be a complex of quasi-coherent sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules and let \mathcal{I}^\bullet be an injective resolution of \mathcal{C}^\bullet , i.e., a complex of injectives with a quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{C}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$. Then by Ext $_Y^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}^\bullet)$ (Ext $_Y^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^\bullet)$ respectively), we mean the i -th cohomology of the complex Hom $_Y(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}^\bullet)$ (Hom $_Y(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^\bullet)$ respectively). We omit the subscript Y if Y is clear from the context.

For any integer t , we denote by $\mathcal{C}^\bullet[t]$ the complex such that $(\mathcal{C}^\bullet[t])^l = \mathcal{C}^{l+t}$ for all integers l (i.e., $\mathcal{C}^\bullet[t]$ is the complex \mathcal{C}^\bullet shifted to the left by t places). And $\mathcal{F}[t]$, for any sheaf \mathcal{F} , denotes the complex with \mathcal{F} concentrated in homological degree

$$-t, \text{i.e., } (\mathcal{F}[t])^l = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F} & l = -t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

For any scheme Z , we will use $\Gamma(Z)$ to denote $\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)$, the ring of global sections on Z . For any scheme morphism $(f, f^\#) : X \rightarrow Y$, we will use

$$f_*^\Gamma : \Gamma(X)\text{-mod} \rightarrow \Gamma(Y)\text{-mod}$$

to denote the restriction functor from the category of $\Gamma(X)$ -modules to the category of $\Gamma(Y)$ -modules, i.e., a $\Gamma(X)$ -module is regarded as a $\Gamma(Y)$ -module via $f^\# : \Gamma(Y) \rightarrow \Gamma(X)$.

Let C be an arbitrary commutative noetherian ring. Then there is an equivalence between the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\text{Spec}(C)$ and the category of C -modules; for example, the sheaf Ext $_{\text{Spec}(C)}^l(\widetilde{M}, \widetilde{N})$ corresponds under this equivalence to Ext $_C^l(M, N)$ for any C -modules M and N . Hence we will treat \widetilde{M} and M as the same object for all C -modules M , assuming no confusion will arise.

For any commutative noetherian ring C of positive characteristic p , an integer $e \geq 1$ and an ideal J in C , we denote by $J^{[p^e]}$ the ideal of R generated by $\{r^{p^e} | r \in J\}$.

When C is a graded commutative ring and M is a graded C -module, for any integer t , we denote by $M(t)$ the graded C -module whose degree- l piece is M_{l+t} , i.e., M degree-shifted downward by t .

When $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ is considered as a graded ring, the grading is always the standard one, i.e., $\deg(x_i) = 1$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$ and $\deg(c) = 0$ for all $c \in k$. The irrelevant maximal ideal (x_0, \dots, x_n) will be denoted by \mathfrak{m} . And we will use Ω to denote $R(-n - 1)$, the graded canonical module of R . For each graded R -module M , we set

$$\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M) = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(M, \Omega), \Omega).$$

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we collect for future references some basic facts which will be used in subsequent sections.

Let S be a graded noetherian ring and let M be a graded S -module. In the following remark $M_{(f)}$ denotes the homogeneous localization of a graded module M with respect to the multiplicative system $\{1, f, f^2, \dots\}$ (i.e., the degree-0 part of M_f), where f is a homogeneous element; \widetilde{M} denotes the sheaf on $\text{Proj}(S)$ associated to M ; and,

$${}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N) := \bigoplus_n \text{Hom}_S(M, N)_n,$$

where $\text{Hom}_S(M, N)_n$ is the set of homomorphisms of degree n (see §2 in [6] for details; in [6] ${}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N)$ is denoted simply by $\text{Hom}_S(M, N)$). If M is finitely generated, ${}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N)$ coincides with $\text{Hom}_S(M, N)$ in the usual sense.

Remark 2.1 ((2.5.12 in [6])). Let S be a graded noetherian ring, M and N two graded S -modules, and $f \in S_d$ ($d > 0$).

One can define a canonical functorial $S_{(f)}$ -module homomorphism

$$\mu_f : ({}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N))_{(f)} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{S_{(f)}}(M_{(f)}, N_{(f)})$$

by sending u/f^l , where u is a homomorphism of degree ld to the homomorphism $M_{(f)} \rightarrow N_{(f)}$ which maps x/f^m ($x \in M_{md}$) to $u(x)/f^{l+m}$.

For $g \in S_e$ ($e > 0$), moreover, one has a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ({}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N))_{(f)} & \xrightarrow{\mu_f} & \text{Hom}_{S_{(f)}}(M_{(f)}, N_{(f)}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ ({}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N))_{(fg)} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{fg}} & \text{Hom}_{S_{(fg)}}(M_{(fg)}, N_{(fg)}) \end{array}$$

The vertical arrows are the canonical homomorphisms.

Furthermore, these μ_f define a canonical functorial homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules

$$\mu : \widetilde{{}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N)} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{M}, \widetilde{N}),$$

where $X = \text{Proj}(S)$.

We denote by S_+ the ideal of S generated by the elements of positive degrees.

Proposition 2.2 (Proposition 2.5.13 in [6]). *Suppose, for a graded noetherian ring S , the ideal S_+ is generated by S_1 . Then*

$$\mu : \widetilde{{}^*\text{Hom}_S(M, N)} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{M}, \widetilde{N})$$

is an isomorphism when M is finitely generated and $X = \text{Proj}(S)$.

The following proposition should be well-known to experts. Since we could not find a proof in the literature, we include a proof here.

Proposition 2.3. *Let S be a graded Noetherian ring. Suppose that S_+ is generated by S_1 . Let M and N be two graded S -modules. Then the homomorphism μ in Remark 2.1 induces an isomorphism*

$$\mu : \widetilde{\operatorname{Ext}}_S^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\operatorname{Ext}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\widetilde{M}, \widetilde{N}),$$

when M is finitely generated and $X = \operatorname{Proj}(S)$.

Proof. M has a resolution with degree-preserving differentials $F^\bullet \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ in which all F_i are finitely generated graded free S -modules. Since $\widetilde{\cdot}$ is an exact functor, we have an induced locally-free resolution $\widetilde{F}^\bullet \rightarrow \widetilde{M} \rightarrow 0$ for \widetilde{M} . According to Proposition 6.5 in Chapter 3 in [8], $\underline{\operatorname{Ext}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\widetilde{M}, \widetilde{N})$ is the i -th cohomology sheaf of the induced complex $\underline{\operatorname{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{F}^\bullet, \widetilde{N})$. Applying ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(\cdot, N)$ to the resolution of M , we have a complex ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(F^\bullet, N)$. This induces a complex of sheaves ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(\widetilde{F}^\bullet, N)$. Since $\widetilde{\cdot}$ is exact, ${}^*\operatorname{Ext}_S^i(M, N)$ is the i -th cohomology sheaf of the complex ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(F^\bullet, N)$. Since the isomorphism $\mu : {}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(\cdot, N) \rightarrow \underline{\operatorname{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\cdot, \widetilde{N})$ is functorial, we have an isomorphism of complexes

$${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_S(F^\bullet, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\operatorname{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{F}^\bullet, \widetilde{N})$$

Therefore, the induced maps on homology are isomorphisms. \square

Consider $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ as a graded ring with the standard grading. Let N_1 and N_2 be graded R -modules. The grading on ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_R(N_1, N_2)$ is given as follows: a homogeneous element of degree l is a homomorphism $\phi \in \operatorname{Hom}_R(N_1, N_2)$ such that $\deg(\phi(a)) = \deg(a) + l$ for any homogeneous element $a \in N_1$. This induces a grading on ${}^*\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$ for all integers t . When N_1 is a finitely generated graded R -module, one has ${}^*\operatorname{Hom}_R(N_1, N_2) = \operatorname{Hom}_R(N_1, N_2)$, and hence ${}^*\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2) = \operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$. Therefore, when N_1 is finitely generated, we will not distinguish ${}^*\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$ and $\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$, and just write $\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$ (with the same grading as on ${}^*\operatorname{Ext}_R^t(N_1, N_2)$ kept in mind). In particular, in what follows, we will write

$$\operatorname{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega)$$

and

$$\operatorname{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\operatorname{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega), \Omega)$$

with $*$ dropped.

It is easy to see that a degree-preserving homomorphism $N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ induces degree-preserving homomorphisms $\operatorname{Ext}_R^i(M, N_1) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_R^i(M, N_2)$ (or $\operatorname{Ext}_R^i(N_2, M) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_R^i(N_1, M)$) for any graded R -module M .

Next, we collect some preliminary facts on dualizing complexes and Grothendieck Duality from [7].

For any scheme Y , we will use $\mathcal{D}_c(Y)$ ($\mathcal{D}_c^+(Y)$, $\mathcal{D}_c^-(Y)$, respectively) to denote the the derived category of complexes (bounded-below complexes, bounded-up complexes, respectively) of sheaves \mathcal{O}_Y -modules with coherent cohomology; similarly, we will use $\mathcal{D}_{qc}(Y)$ ($\mathcal{D}_{qc}^+(Y)$, $\mathcal{D}_{qc}^-(Y)$, respectively) to denote the the derived category of complexes (bounded-below complexes, bounded-up complexes, respectively) of sheaves \mathcal{O}_Y -modules with quasi-coherent cohomology.

We recall the definition and some basic facts of dualizing complexes.

Definition 2.4 (Definition on page 258 in [7]). *For any (locally) noetherian scheme Y , a complex $\mathcal{R}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^+(Y)$ with finite injective dimension is called a dualizing complex if the natural map*

$$\mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_Y^\bullet(\underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_Y^\bullet(\mathcal{O}_Y, \mathcal{R}^\bullet), \mathcal{R}^\bullet)$$

is an isomorphism.

The existence of dualizing complexes on a scheme Y puts restrictions on Y , for instance, Y must be universally catenary and have finite Krull dimension ([7, page 300]). Sufficient conditions for the existence of dualizing complexes can also be found in [7, page 299], for example, any noetherian scheme of finite type over a field admits dualizing complexes.

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a scheme morphism of finite type where both X and Y admit dualizing complexes, then (by [7, Corollary 3.4 in Chapter VII]) there is a functor (called *twisted inverse image functor* by some authors)

$$f^! : \mathcal{D}_{qc}^+(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{qc}^+(X).$$

If \mathcal{R}^\bullet is a dualizing complex on Y , then $f^! \mathcal{R}^\bullet$ is also a dualizing complex on X by [7, page 299].

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a finite morphism of noetherian schemes, then $f^!$ can be defined explicitly as ([7, Definition on page 165])

$$f^!(\cdot) = \bar{f}^* \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_Y(f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \cdot),$$

where \bar{f} denotes the induced morphism

$$(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, f_* \mathcal{O}_X).$$

Theorem 2.5 (Duality for finite morphisms, Theorem 6.7 in Chapter 3 [7]). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism of noetherian schemes of finite Krull dimension. Then the duality morphism*

$$\theta_f : \underline{\underline{R}} f_* \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{F}^\bullet, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_Y^\bullet(\underline{\underline{R}} f_* \mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet)$$

is an isomorphism for $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{qc}^-(X)$ and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{qc}^+(Y)$.

Remark 2.6. Let \mathcal{F}^\bullet and \mathcal{G}^\bullet be as in Theorem 2.5. It is clear that $\underline{\underline{R}} f_* \mathcal{F}^\bullet = f_* \mathcal{F}^\bullet$, since f is finite. Moreover, if $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^-(X)$ and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^+(X)$, then according to [7, Proposition 3.3 in Chapter II],

$$\underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{F}^\bullet, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \in \mathcal{D}_c(X).$$

And hence, when $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^-(X)$, $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^+(X)$, we may replace $\underline{\underline{R}} f_*$ by f_* in Theorem 2.5 since f is finite, i.e., we have an isomorphism

$$f_* \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{F}^\bullet, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{\text{Hom}}}_Y^\bullet(f_* \mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet)$$

for $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^-(X)$ and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^+(Y)$.

Let X be a scheme, let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules and let $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{qc}^+(X)$ be a complex of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules with quasi-coherent cohomology. Then $\text{Ext}_X^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet)$ (defined as the i th cohomology of $\text{Hom}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^\bullet)$ where \mathcal{I}^\bullet is a complex of injective sheaves which is quasi-isomorphic to \mathcal{G}^\bullet) is naturally a $\Gamma(X)$ -module.

Corollary 2.7. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism of noetherian schemes of finite Krull dimension. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_c^+(Y)$. Then there is a natural isomorphism of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules*

$$(2.7.1) \quad f_* \underline{\text{Ext}}_X^i(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\text{Ext}}_Y^i(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet),$$

and a natural isomorphism of $\Gamma(Y)$ -modules

$$(2.7.2) \quad f_*^\Gamma \text{Ext}_X^i(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_Y^i(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet).$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \mathcal{G}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$ be an injective resolution (i.e., σ is a quasi-isomorphism and \mathcal{I}^\bullet is a complex of injectives), then

$$f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet = \bar{f}^* \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y^\bullet(f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G}^\bullet) = \bar{f}^* \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y^\bullet(f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet) = f^! \mathcal{I}^\bullet.$$

Since $f^!$ is right-adjoint to an exact functor f_* (f is a finite morphism), according to [19, Proposition 2.3.10] $f^!$ sends injectives to injectives; hence $f^! \mathcal{I}^\bullet$ is a complex of injectives on X . Consider the following diagram of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & f_* \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^i) & \longrightarrow & f_* \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^{i+1}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^i) & \longrightarrow & \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^{i+1}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

where the vertical isomorphisms are given by Theorem 2.5 and Remark 2.6, and the commutativity of the diagram follows from the functoriality of the isomorphism in Theorem 2.5. Since $f_* \underline{\text{Ext}}_X^i(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{G}^\bullet)$ is the i -th cohomology of the second row and $\underline{\text{Ext}}_Y^i(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet)$ is the i -th cohomology of the second row, this finishes the proof that the map (2.7.1) exists and is an isomorphism.

The above diagram induces a commutative diagram of $\Gamma(Y)$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(Y, f_* \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^i)) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(Y, f_* \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^{i+1})) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(Y, \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^i)) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(Y, \underline{\text{Hom}}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^{i+1})) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

Since the pre-sheaf $\underline{\text{Hom}}$ is indeed a sheaf (page 109 in [8]) and $\Gamma(Y, f_* \mathcal{G}) = f_*^\Gamma(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}))$ for every sheaf \mathcal{G} on X , one has, in turn, the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & f_*^\Gamma \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^i) & \longrightarrow & f_*^\Gamma \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{F}, f^! \mathcal{I}^{i+1}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^i) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_Y(f_* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^{i+1}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

which completes the proof that the map (2.7.2) exists and is an isomorphism. \square

Next, we consider a graded version of inverse limits.

Let S be a graded commutative ring, then one can define ${}^*\varprojlim_i$ as a graded version of \varprojlim of an inverse system of graded S -modules as follows. Let $\{M_i, \theta_{ji} : M_j \rightarrow M_i\}$ be an inverse system of graded S -modules where θ_{ji} are degree-preserving S -module homomorphisms. Define

$$({}^*\varprojlim_i M_i)_n = \varprojlim_i (M_i)_n,$$

where $\varprojlim_i(M_i)_n$ is the inverse limit of the inverse system $\{(M_i)_n, (\theta_{ji})_n : (M_j)_n \rightarrow (M_i)_n\}$. Then define

$$\ast\varprojlim_i M_i = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (\ast\varprojlim_i M_i)_n.$$

Then $\ast\varprojlim_i M_i$ is naturally a graded S -module.

In general, $\ast\varprojlim$ and \varprojlim are different as seen in the following example.

Example 2.8. Let $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring in $n+1$ variables over a field k with $\text{char}(k) = p > 0$ and J be a proper homogeneous ideal of R . Then

$$\ast\varprojlim_i R/J^{[p^i]} = R, \text{ but } \varprojlim_i R/J^{[p^i]} = \hat{R}^J,$$

where \hat{R}^J is the J -adic completion of R .

Proof. The second assertion, $\varprojlim_i R/J^{[p^i]} = \hat{R}^J$, is clear.

To prove that $\ast\varprojlim_i R/J^{[p^i]} = R$, it suffices to show

$$\varprojlim_i (R/J^{[p^i]})_n = R_n$$

for every integer $n \geq 0$.

For each $n \geq 0$, there exists an integer $i(n)$ such that $p^j > n$ when $j \geq i(n)$. Then $(R/J^{[p^j]})_n = R_n$ for all $j \geq i(n)$, and hence the inverse system $\{(R/J^{[p^i]})_n\}$ is indeed the following

$$(2.8.1) \quad (R/J^{[p]})_n \leftarrow (R/J^{[p^2]})_n \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow R_n \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow R_n \leftarrow \cdots$$

It is clear that the inverse limit of (2.8.1) is R_n . □

One may also define $\ast\varinjlim$ as a graded version of \varinjlim similarly. However, by doing so, one does not get anything new, since (it is easy to check that) $\varinjlim_i M_i$ is naturally graded with respect to the grading on M_i 's whenever all M_i are graded and θ_{ij} are degree-preserving.

In general, this graded inverse limit commutes with $\ast\text{Hom}$ in the following sense.

Proposition 2.9. Let S be a graded commutative ring. Let N be a graded S -module and $\{M_i, \theta_{ij} : M_i \rightarrow M_j\}$ be a direct system of graded S -modules where θ_{ij} are degree-preserving S -module homomorphisms. Then

$$\ast\text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N) \cong \ast\varprojlim_i \ast\text{Hom}_S(M_i, N).$$

Proof. It suffices to show that

$$\text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N)_n \cong \varprojlim_i (\text{Hom}_S(M_i, N)_n)$$

for every integer n .

Let θ_i denote the natural (degree-preserving) map $M_i \rightarrow \varinjlim_i M_i$. Define

$$g : \text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N)_n \rightarrow \varprojlim_i (\text{Hom}_S(M_i, N)_n)$$

as follows. For any $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N)_n$, $g(\alpha) := (\dots, \alpha \circ \theta_i, \dots)$. Since $\alpha \circ \theta_j \circ \theta_{ij} = \alpha \circ \theta_i$ and the transition homomorphisms in the inverse system $\{\text{Hom}_S(M_i, N)_n\}$ are given by composing with θ_{ij} which are degree-preserving, g is well-defined.

First we prove that g is an injection. Assume that $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N)_n$ is not 0 and $g(\alpha) = 0$. Then there exists a nonzero element $y \in \varinjlim_i M_i$ such that $\alpha(y) \neq 0$. Since $\{M_i\}$ is a direct system, there exist an index i and an element $y_i \in M_i$ such that $\theta_i(y_i) = y$. Then $\alpha \circ \theta_i(y_i) = \alpha(y) \neq 0$, hence $\alpha \circ \theta_i \neq 0$, so $g(\alpha) \neq 0$, a contradiction.

Next we prove that g is a surjection. Let (\dots, α_i, \dots) be an arbitrary element in $\varprojlim_i (\text{Hom}_S(M_i, N)_n)$, i.e., α_i satisfy $\alpha_i = \alpha_j \circ \theta_{ij}$ for all $j \geq i$. From the universal property of $\varinjlim_i M_i$, there exists a (unique) homomorphism $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_S(\varinjlim_i M_i, N)_n$ such that $\alpha \circ \theta_i = \alpha_i$, hence $g(\alpha) = (\dots, \alpha_i, \dots)$. \square

We end this section with two basic results on local cohomology that we will use repeatedly.

(GLD) **Graded Local Duality.** Let M be a finite graded R -module, then there is a functorial isomorphism

$$H_m^t(M)_l \cong \text{Hom}_k(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(M, \Omega)_{-l}, k)$$

for all integers t and l (cf. [2, 13.4.6]).

If we use $D(-)$ to denote the graded Matlis dual (for any graded R -module M , the graded Matlis dual $D(M)$ of M is defined to be the graded R -module with $D(M)_l = \text{Hom}_k(M_{-l}, k)$), then Graded Local Duality can be stated as

$$H_m^t(M) \cong D(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(M, R(-n-1))),$$

for all finitely generated graded R -modules M (see [2, 13.3 and 13.4] for details), and the isomorphism is degree-preserving.

(LCSC) **Connection between local cohomology and sheaf cohomology.** Let M be a finite graded R -module and let \widetilde{M} be the sheaf on \mathbb{P}^n associated to M . Then (cf. [3, A4.1]) there are a functorial isomorphism

$$H_m^t(M) \cong \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H^{t-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M}(l)) \text{ when } t \geq 2$$

and an exact sequence (functorial in M)

$$0 \rightarrow H_m^0(M) \rightarrow M \rightarrow \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M}(l)) \rightarrow H_m^1(M) \rightarrow 0$$

where all maps are degree-preserving.

3. THE FUNCTORS $E^{s,t}$

In this section we introduce functors $E^{s,t}$ from the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on a scheme Z to the category of $\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)$ -modules and prove that this functor commutes with finite morphisms (Definition 3.4 and Corollary 3.5). We start with the following definition.

Definition 3.1. If Z is a scheme of finite type over a field k with structure morphism $f : Z \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$, we define ω_Z^\bullet to be $f^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}$.

Remark 3.2 (Uniqueness of dualizing complexes). If both \mathcal{R}^\bullet and \mathcal{R}_1^\bullet are dualizing complexes on a scheme Y , then by [7, Theorem 3.1 in Chapter V] there exists an invertible sheaf of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules \mathcal{L} such that

$$\mathcal{R}^\bullet \cong \mathcal{R}_1^\bullet \otimes \mathcal{L}[n]$$

for some integer n , where $[n]$ means a shift to the left by n places (see Section 1 for details).

The next lemma shows that, under mild restrictions, the homological shift n in Remark 3.2 is 0.

Lemma 3.3. *Let X be a scheme of finite type over a field k and let $f, g : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be two morphisms, then there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} such that*

$$f^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)} \cong g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)} \otimes_X \mathcal{L}.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may and we do assume that $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is the structure morphism of X over k . Hence $f^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)} = \omega_X^\bullet$. By Remark 3.2, we have $g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)} \cong \omega_X^\bullet \otimes \mathcal{L}[n]$ for some invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} and integer n . We need to show that the shift n is 0. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point such that $k(x)$, the residue field of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, is a finite extension of k (since X is of finite type over k , such a point always exists) and let $i : x \rightarrow X$ be the natural embedding. It is clear that the composition $x \xrightarrow{i} X \xrightarrow{f} \text{Spec}(k)$ is the structure morphism $x \xrightarrow{f_x} \text{Spec}(k)$ of x , i.e., a finite map $\text{Spec}(k(x)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$. Let U be an open neighborhood of x in X such that $\mathcal{L}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_X|_U$. Then $i : x \rightarrow X$ is the composition of $x \hookrightarrow U \hookrightarrow X$ and hence one has $i^!(\omega_X^\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{L} = i^! \omega_X^\bullet = f_x^!(\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}) = k(x)$. It follows that $i^!(g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}) = k(x)[n]$. That is, n is the degree in which the non-zero homology of $i^!(g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)})$ is concentrated.

We have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \xrightarrow{i} & X \\ & \searrow h & \downarrow g \\ & & \text{Spec}(k) \end{array}$$

where $h = g|_{\{x\}}$. The commutativity of the diagram implies that $i^!(g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}) = h^!(\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)})$. But h is a finite map between the spectra of two fields and it is straightforward that $h^!(\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}) = k(x)$, hence the non-zero homology is concentrated in degree zero. \square

In particular, if X, Y are k -schemes and $g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a finite morphism (not necessarily a k -morphism), then there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X such that

$$g^! \omega_Y^\bullet \cong \omega_X^\bullet \otimes \mathcal{L}.$$

Definition 3.4. *For any scheme Z of finite type over a field k , we define*

$$\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(Z; \mathcal{F}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathrm{Ext}_Z^s(\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_Z^t(\mathcal{F}, \omega_Z^\bullet), \omega_Z^\bullet)$$

for any coherent \mathcal{O}_Z -sheaf \mathcal{F} , where ω_Z^\bullet is as in Definition 3.1.

The main result of this section is the following

Corollary 3.5. *Let X and Y be schemes of finite type over a field k . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism. For any coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf \mathcal{F} , there is a natural isomorphism of $\Gamma(Y)$ -modules*

$$\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(Y; f_* \mathcal{F}) \cong f_*^\Gamma \mathrm{E}^{s,t}(X; \mathcal{F})$$

Proof. As a direct consequence from Corollary 2.7, one has¹

$$E^{s,t}(Y; f_* \mathcal{F}) \cong f_*^{\Gamma} \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}), f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}),$$

hence, it suffices to show that

$$\text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}), f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}) \cong E^{s,t}(X; \mathcal{F}).$$

Since $f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}$ is also a dualizing complex on X , thus, according to the remark following Lemma 3.3, there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X such that

$$f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet} \cong \omega_X^{\bullet} \otimes \mathcal{L}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}), f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet}) &\cong \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, \omega_Y^{\bullet} \otimes \mathcal{L}), \omega_X^{\bullet} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \\ (*) &\cong \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^{\bullet}) \otimes \mathcal{L}, \omega_X^{\bullet} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \\ (**) &\cong \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^{\bullet}), \omega_X^{\bullet} \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_X^s(\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^{\bullet}), \omega_X^{\bullet}) = E^{s,t}(X; \mathcal{F}) \end{aligned}$$

where (*) and (**) are direct consequences of Proposition 6.7 in Chapter 3 of [8] which says that, over any scheme Z , one has

$$\text{Ext}_Z^l(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G}) \cong \text{Ext}_Z^l(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{G})$$

and

$$\underline{\text{Ext}}_Z^l(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G}) \cong \underline{\text{Ext}}_Z^l(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{G}) \cong \underline{\text{Ext}}_Z^l(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}$$

where \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Z -modules, \mathcal{L} is an invertible sheaf of \mathcal{O}_Z -modules and \mathcal{L}^{-1} is the dual of \mathcal{L} . \square

4. THE k -VECTOR SPACES $\mathcal{M}_0^{i,j}$

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.3 and some related results. Let X be a projective scheme over a field k and let $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be an embedding. Let R denote $k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, the coordinate ring of \mathbb{P}_k^n , and let $I \subset R$ denote the defining ideal of X under this embedding. It is clear that $\widetilde{\Omega} = \omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}$, where $\widetilde{\Omega}$ denotes the sheaf associated to Ω on \mathbb{P}_k^n .

Lemma 4.1. *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module. Then there is a functorial k -linear map for any $i \geq 1$*

$$(4.1.1) \quad \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)_0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{1-i}(\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{\bullet})$$

which is an isomorphism when $i \geq 2$. The functoriality here means that, if there is a degree-preserving R -module homomorphism $M \rightarrow N$, one has a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)_0 & \longleftarrow & \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(N, \Omega)_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{1-i}(\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{\bullet}) & \longleftarrow & \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{1-i}(\widetilde{N}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{\bullet}) . \end{array}$$

¹Note that here Corollary 2.7 is applied twice and one can do this since, by [7, Proposition 3.3 in Chapter II], $\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\mathcal{F}, f^! \omega_Y^{\bullet})$ is coherent.

Proof. The map (4.1.1) is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)_0 \\
 & \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_k(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(M)_0, k) \text{ by (GLD)} \\
 (\dagger) \quad & \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{M}), k) \\
 & \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-i}(\tilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) \text{ by Serre Duality} \\
 (\ddagger) \quad & = \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\tilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{\bullet})
 \end{aligned}$$

where the map (\dagger) follows from (LCSC) and is an isomorphism when $i \geq 2$; and (\ddagger) holds because $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{\bullet} = \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}[n]$ (a straightforward consequence from the definition on page 145 in [7]). Recall that $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}[n]$ means the complex with $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ in homological degree $-n$ and zero elsewhere. Since every map involved is functorial, so is (4.1.1). This completes the proof. \square

For any k -vector space V we will use $D(V)$ to denote its dual space $\text{Hom}_k(V, k)$ assuming no confusion will arise.

The following is the main result of this section.

Proposition 4.2. *Let L be a module-finite graded R/I -algebra such that in degree 0 the natural map $k = (R/I)_0 \rightarrow L_0$ is a bijection. Let \tilde{L} be the sheaf on X associated to L . Then*

- (1) *when $i \geq 2$, there is an isomorphism of k -vector spaces*

$$(4.2.1) \quad \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0 \cong E^{1-i, 1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$$

which is functorial in L

- (2) *when $i = 0, 1$, one has the following exact sequence of k -vector spaces*

$$(4.2.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{1,j}(L)_0 \rightarrow E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{0,j}(L)_0 \rightarrow 0,$$

such that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ and δ only depend on the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules \tilde{L} (it is evident that $E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$ only depends on \tilde{L}). This sequence is functorial in L .

Before we proceed to the proof, we explain why L is assumed to be a finite R/I -module. The module-finiteness of L over R/I ensures that, during the course of the proof of Proposition 4.2 all the R/I -modules to which (GLD) will be applied are finite graded R -modules; this is where the module-finiteness of L is used.

Proof. Let $g : \mathbb{P}_k^n \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ denote the structure morphism and let $\omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{\bullet}$ denote $g^! \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}$. Then $\omega_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}^{\bullet} = \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}[n]$. When $i \geq 2$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.2.3) \quad & \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0 = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(L, \Omega), \Omega)_0 \\
 (i) \quad & \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{\bullet}), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{\bullet}) \\
 (ii) \quad & \cong \eta_*^{\Gamma} E^{1-i, 1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) \\
 (iii) \quad & = E^{1-i, 1-j}(X; \tilde{L})
 \end{aligned}$$

(i) follows from applying (4.1.1) to $M = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(L, \Omega)$ in the case when $i \geq 2$ and Proposition 2.3. It is here that we use $i \geq 2$.

(ii) is a consequence of Corollary 3.5.

(iii) is true since $\eta_*^\Gamma E^{1-i,1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$ and $E^{1-i,1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$ are identical as k -vector spaces.

Since isomorphisms (i) and (ii) are functorial in L , the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{i,j} \cong E^{1-i,1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$$

itself is functorial in L . This completes the proof of part (1) in Proposition 4.2.

Consider the module $T = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(L, \Omega)$ with $\tilde{T} = \underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)$ (by Proposition 2.3). From (LCSC), we get the following exact sequence

$$(4.2.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_m^0(T)_0 \rightarrow T_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) \rightarrow H_m^1(T)_0 \rightarrow 0$$

which induces an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow D(H_m^1(T)_0) \xrightarrow{h_1} D(H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T})) \xrightarrow{h_2} D(T_0) \xrightarrow{h_3} D(H_m^0(T)_0) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $D(-)$ denotes the dual space $\text{Hom}_k(-, k)$.

Now consider the following commutative diagram (where Ω denotes $R(-n-1)$)

$$(4.2.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & 0 & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D(H_m^1(T)_0) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{q_1} & \text{Ext}_R^n(T, \Omega)_0 \\ \downarrow h_1 & & \downarrow q_2 \circ h_1 \circ q_1^{-1} \\ D(H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T})) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{q_2} & \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^0(\tilde{T}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \\ \downarrow h_2 & & \downarrow q_3 \circ h_2 \circ q_2^{-1} \\ D(T_0) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{q_3} & H_m^j(L)_0 \\ \downarrow h_3 & & \downarrow q_4 \circ h_3 \circ q_3^{-1} \\ D(H_m^0(T)_0) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{q_4} & \text{Ext}_R^{n+1}(T, \Omega)_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

where q_1, q_3 and q_4 are consequences of (GLD) and q_2 follows from the Serre Duality (Theorem 7.1 in Chapter 3 of [8]) plus the fact that $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet = \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}[n]$; the maps in the right column are induced by the maps in the left column.

Since $\text{Ext}_R^n(T, \Omega)_0 = \mathcal{E}^{1,j}(L)_0$, while $\text{Ext}_R^{n+1}(T, \Omega)_0 = \mathcal{E}^{0,j}(L)_0$, and

$$(4.2.6) \quad \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^0(\tilde{T}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) = E^{0,1-j}(\mathbb{P}^n; \eta_* \tilde{L}) \xrightarrow{\text{Cor. } 3.5} \eta_*^\Gamma E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) = E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$$

the right column of the commutative diagram (4.2.5) induces the desired exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{1,j}(L)_0 \rightarrow E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_m^j(L)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{0,j}(L)_0 \rightarrow 0.$$

Since every step involved in constructing this sequence is functorial in L , the sequence itself is functorial in L .

It remains to show that $H_m^j(L)_0$ and δ only depend on \tilde{L} .

First, we will prove that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ only depends on \tilde{L} . If $\tilde{L} = 0$, then $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L) = L$ and $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L) = 0$ for $j > 0$, i.e. $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = k$ and $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0 = 0$ for $j > 0$. Thus the condition $\tilde{L} = 0$ determines $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$. It remains to consider the case $\tilde{L} \neq 0$. In this case, we consider two cases: $j \geq 2$ and $j \leq 1$.

When $j \geq 2$, we have

$$H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0 \cong H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}) = H^{j-1}(X, \tilde{L})$$

by (LCSC) and the fact that η is a finite morphism. This certainly only depends on \tilde{L} .

When $j \leq 1$, we consider the exact sequence from (LCSC)

$$(4.2.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 & \longrightarrow & L_0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(L)_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ & & k & & H^0(X, \tilde{L}) & & . \end{array}$$

The condition $\tilde{L} \neq 0$ implies $1 \notin H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)$. Since $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 \subset L_0 = k$ and L_0 is the k -linear span of 1 and $1 \notin H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)$, we see that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = 0$, therefore, $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(L)_0 \cong H^0(X, \tilde{L})/k$ which only depends on \tilde{L} . This shows that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ only depends on \tilde{L} .

Finally we prove that δ only depends on \tilde{L} . If $\tilde{L} = 0$, then $E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) = 0$, hence $\delta = 0$, i.e. δ is determined by \tilde{L} . It remains to consider the case $\tilde{L} \neq 0$.

From the construction of δ (the diagram (4.2.5) and the isomorphism (4.2.6)), it suffices to show that the map $h_2 : D(H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T})) \rightarrow D(T_0)$ in the diagram (4.2.5) depends only on \tilde{L} and hence it is enough to show that the dual map $\alpha : T_0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T})$ in the exact sequence (4.2.4) depends only on \tilde{L} .

A proof of this fact is unexpectedly long. For a graded ring S and a graded S -module M , an element of M_0 automatically produces a global section of \tilde{M} on $\text{Proj}(S)$. The map α is to send each element of T_0 to its associated global section of \tilde{T} on X .

Since $\tilde{L} \neq 0$ implies $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = 0$, i.e., $T_0 \cong \text{Hom}_k(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0, k) = 0$ when $j = 0$, we may assume that $j \geq 1$.

One always has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T} &= \eta^* \underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) \\ &\cong \eta^* \underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^\bullet) \\ &\cong \eta^* \eta_* \underline{\text{Ext}}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \eta^! \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^\bullet) \\ &= \underline{\text{Ext}}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet) \end{aligned}$$

From (LCSC), the natural map $H^{j-1}(X, \tilde{L}) = H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$, an isomorphism when $j \geq 2$ and a surjection when $j = 1$, induces

$$\xi : \text{Hom}_k(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0, k) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}), k)$$

which is an isomorphism when $j \geq 2$ and an injection when $j = 1$. Hence, one always has a map

$$(4.2.8) \quad \theta : T_0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$$

as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
T_0 &= \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(L, \Omega)_0 \\
&\cong \text{Hom}_k(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0, k) \\
&\xrightarrow{\xi} \text{Hom}_k(H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}), k) (= \text{Hom}_k(H^{j-1}(X, \tilde{L}), k)) \\
(\dagger) \quad &\cong \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) \\
&= \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^\bullet) \\
(\ddagger) \quad &\cong \text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)
\end{aligned}$$

where (\dagger) is the inverse of the isomorphism in Corollary 3.4(c) in Chapter VII in [7] applied to the structure morphism $g : \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow k$ and (\ddagger) is the inverse of the isomorphism that follows from Corollary 2.7 applied to the embedding $\eta : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ with $\mathcal{F} = \tilde{L}$ and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet = \omega_X^\bullet$ (note that $\eta_*^\Gamma \text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ is, as a k -vector space, identical as $\text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$).

Since ξ is an isomorphism for $j \geq 2$ and injective for $j = 1$, so is θ . When $j = 1$, we consider the exact sequence (4.2.7) again

$$0 \rightarrow k \rightarrow H^0(X, \tilde{L}) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(L)_0 \rightarrow 0.$$

The map $k \rightarrow H^0(X, \tilde{L})$ sends each element $c \in k$ to a string (\dots, c_t, \dots) (which is a section of \tilde{L} on X) with c_t at each connected component X_t of X where $c_t = 0$ if $\tilde{L}|_{X_t} = 0$ and $c_t = c$ if $\tilde{L}|_{X_t} \neq 0$. Hence $k \rightarrow H^0(X, \tilde{L})$ is injective and depends only on \tilde{L} . But the map ξ is nothing but the dual of $H^0(X, \tilde{L}) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(L)_0$. Hence the image of the map ξ is the kernel of the dual of $k \rightarrow H^0(X, \tilde{L})$ and therefore depends only on \tilde{L} . The composition of (\dagger) and (\ddagger) in the definition of θ depends only on \tilde{L} because it is the inverse of the isomorphism in Corollary 3.4(c) in Chapter VII in [7]² with f being the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$, $F^\bullet = \tilde{L}$, and $G^\bullet = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(k)}$. When $j \geq 2$, we have seen that the map θ is an isomorphism. Thus the map θ maps T_0 bijectively onto a subspace of $\text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ that only depends on \tilde{L} (the codimension of this subspace in $\text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ is 0 or 1 depending on whether or not $j \geq 2$).

Let \mathcal{I}^\bullet be an injective resolution of ω_X^\bullet , then $\text{Ext}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ and $\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ may be calculated by the following two complexes for all integers t

$$\cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^{t-1}) \xrightarrow{d_{t-1}} \text{Hom}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^t) \xrightarrow{d_t} \text{Hom}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^{t+1}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

and

$$\cdots \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^{t-1}) \xrightarrow{\delta_{t-1}} \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^t) \xrightarrow{\delta_t} \underline{\text{Hom}}_X(\tilde{L}, \mathcal{I}^{t+1}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$\underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \ker(\delta_t)(U)/\text{Im}(\delta_{t-1})(U)$, hence there is a map

$$\Gamma(X, \ker(\delta_t)/\text{Im}(\delta_{t-1})) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \underline{\text{Ext}}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)).$$

It is clear that there is a map

$$\text{Ext}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet) = \ker(d_t)/\text{Im}(d_{t-1}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \ker(\delta_t)/\text{Im}(\delta_{t-1})).$$

²This holds because it is clear that the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ satisfies $f = g \circ \eta$ and hence $f^! = (g \circ \eta)^! = \eta^! g^!$ by [7, Theorem 8.7 in Chapter III].

The composition of these two maps produces a natural map

$$\mathrm{Ext}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \Gamma(X, \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_X^t(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet))$$

for all integers t , which clearly depends only on \tilde{L} .

Consider the diagram

$$(4.2.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T_0 & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \Gamma(X, \tilde{T}) \\ \downarrow \theta & & \downarrow u \sim \\ \mathrm{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \Gamma(X, \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)) \end{array}$$

The right vertical map is an isomorphism because $\tilde{T} = \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$, the map γ only depends on \tilde{L} and θ sends T_0 bijectively onto a subspace of $\mathrm{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)$ that only depends on \tilde{L} . Therefore the commutativity of the diagram would show that the map α only depends on \tilde{L} . Thus to complete the proof of Proposition 4.2 it remains to show that diagram (4.2.9) is commutative. This is shown below.

Let M be a graded R -module, then the map $M \rightarrow \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{M}(l))$ (by (LCSC)) is a degree-preserving functorial R -module homomorphism.

We construct a graded R -module Q as follows,

$$Q_l := \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}(-l), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}).$$

When $j \geq 1$, we have a natural map (by applying $\mathrm{Hom}_k(-, k)$ to (LCSC))

$$T_l \cong \mathrm{Hom}_k(H_m^j(L)_{-l}, k) \xrightarrow{\chi_l} \mathrm{Hom}_k(H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}(-l)), k) = Q_l$$

for all integers l . Therefore, we have a degree-preserving map $\chi : T \rightarrow Q$ of graded R -modules and hence a commutative diagram

$$(4.2.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}(l)) \\ \downarrow \chi & & \downarrow \\ Q & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{Q}(l)) \end{array}$$

which induces a commutative diagram of sheaves on \mathbb{P}^n

$$(4.2.11) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{T} & \longrightarrow & (\bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}(l)))^\sim \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{Q} & \longrightarrow & (\bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{Q}(l)))^\sim \end{array}$$

We claim that the map $\chi : T \rightarrow Q$ induces an isomorphism $\tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{Q}$ and we reason as follows. According to (LCSC) we have the following isomorphism and exact sequence

$$\bigoplus_l H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{L}(l)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_m^j(L), \text{ when } j \geq 2$$

$$0 \rightarrow H_m^0(L) \rightarrow L \rightarrow \bigoplus_l H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}(l)) \rightarrow H_m^1(L) \rightarrow 0$$

which in turn induce (after applying the graded Matlis dual ([2, 13.4.5]))

- (i) an isomorphism $T \xrightarrow{\chi} Q$ when $j \geq 2$;
- (ii) an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T \xrightarrow{\chi} Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_l \mathrm{Hom}_k((L)_{-l}, k) \text{ when } j = 1$$

From (i), we can see that when $j \geq 2$ the map $\chi : T \rightarrow Q$ is actually an isomorphism; hence induces an isomorphism $\tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{Q}$. When $j = 1$, (ii) induces an exact sequence of the associated sheaves on \mathbb{P}^n

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{Q} \rightarrow (\oplus_l \text{Hom}_k(L_{-l}, k))^{\sim}$$

Set $N = \oplus_l \text{Hom}_k(L_{-l}, k)$. Then N is the graded Matlis dual of L (cf. [2, 13.4.5]) which is clearly only supported at \mathfrak{m} ; and hence the associated sheaf \tilde{N} on \mathbb{P}^n is 0. This proves that χ induces an isomorphism $\tilde{T} \cong \tilde{Q}$ when $j = 1$ and hence the proof of our claim.

From [8, Proposition 5.15 in ChapterII], we know that the two horizontal maps in the diagram (4.2.11) are isomorphisms and hence all maps in (4.2.11) are isomorphisms. Therefore the diagram (4.2.10) induces the following commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T_0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & Q_0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{Q}) \xlongequal{\quad} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) = \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{T} = \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n})$ holds because of Proposition 2.3.

Diagram (4.2.9) can be written as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) \\ \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{n+1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n})) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \tilde{L}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n})) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \text{Ext}_X^{1-j}(\tilde{L}, \omega_X^\bullet)) \end{array}$$

We already proved the commutativity of the square at the top; the commutativity of the remaining two squares is clear. Hence diagram (4.2.9) is commutative. This completes the proof that α only depends on \tilde{L} and the proof of Proposition 4.2. \square

Corollary 4.3. *Let L be an R/I -algebra as in Proposition 4.2. Then $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ only depends on the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules \tilde{L} .*

Proof. When $i \geq 2$, by (4.2.1) $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ is isomorphic to $E^{1-i, 1-j}(X; \tilde{L})$ which clearly only depends on \tilde{L} . When $i \leq 1$, since the two middle terms and the map between them in the exact sequence (4.2.2) depend only on \tilde{L} , the two terms at the ends, $\mathcal{E}^{0,j}(L)_0$ and $\mathcal{E}^{1,j}(L)_0$, only depend on \tilde{L} . \square

It should be pointed out here that $\tilde{L} = 0$ does not imply $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0 = 0$ for all i, j . It implies $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0 = 0$ if $i \neq 0$ or $j \neq 0$, but $\mathcal{E}^{0,0}(L)_0 = k$. This still means that $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ is determined by \tilde{L} .

So far we have proved Theorem 1.3 which is a special case of Corollary 4.3 with $L = R/I$. The rest of this section is devoted to proving that various maps are independent of the embedding, which is necessary for Section 7.

Let L be an R/I -algebra as in Proposition 4.2, then the natural map $R/I \rightarrow L$ induces the map $\pi : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$. It follows from Proposition 4.2 that $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ and $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ only depend on \mathcal{O}_X and \tilde{L} respectively.

Lemma 4.4. *Let L be as in Proposition 4.2. The natural map $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ only depends on the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules \tilde{L} .*

Proof. We will consider two cases: $j \geq 2$ and $j \leq 1$.

When $j \geq 2$, the following commutative diagram (from (LCSC)) proves that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ only depends on \tilde{L}

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0 \\ \sim \downarrow p_1 & & \sim \downarrow q_1 \\ H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \eta_* \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & H^{j-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \eta_* \tilde{L}) \\ \sim \downarrow p_2 & & \sim \downarrow q_2 \\ H^{j-1}(X, \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & H^{j-1}(X, \tilde{L}) \end{array}$$

where p_1 and q_1 are from (LCSC) since $j \geq 2$, this is where the assumption $j \geq 2$ is used; p_2 and q_2 are isomorphisms since η is a finite morphism; the second and the third horizontal maps are induced by $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \tilde{L}$.

If $\tilde{L} = 0$, then $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = L_0 = k$ and $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L) = 0$ for $j \geq 1$. Hence in this case $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ is either the bijection $k \rightarrow k$ when $j = 0$ or the 0-map when $j \geq 1$. Therefore, $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(L)_0$ is determined by \tilde{L} .

Assume that $\tilde{L} \neq 0$. When $j = 0$, we have seen from the proof of Proposition 4.2 that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(R/I)_0 = H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = 0$, hence there is nothing to prove.

Assume that $j = 1$. We consider the following commutative diagram (which follows from (LCSC))

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(R/I)_0 = 0 & \longrightarrow & (R/I)_0 = k & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(R/I)_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow w_1 & & \downarrow w_2 & & \downarrow w_3 \\ H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(L)_0 = 0 & \longrightarrow & L_0 = k & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \tilde{L}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(L)_0 \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where w_2 is induced by $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \tilde{L}$. Therefore, w_3 only depends on \tilde{L} . This completes the proof of our lemma. \square

Corollary 4.5. *The map $\pi : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ only depends on \mathcal{O}_X and the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules \tilde{L} .*

Proof. When $i \geq 2$, since the isomorphism (4.2.1) is functorial in L , we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E^{1-i,1-j}(X; \mathcal{O}_X) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi' \\ \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E^{1-i,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) \end{array}$$

where π' is induced by the sheaf morphism $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \tilde{L}$. It is clear from this commutative diagram that $\pi : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(L)_0$ only depends on \mathcal{O}_X and \tilde{L} when $i \geq 2$.

When $i = 0, 1$, the functorial exact sequence (4.2.2) induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{1,j}(R/I)_0 & \longrightarrow & E^{0,1-j}(X; \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & H_m^j(R/I)_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{0,j}(R/I)_0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{1,j}(L)_0 & \longrightarrow & E^{0,1-j}(X; \tilde{L}) & \longrightarrow & H_m^j(L)_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{0,j}(L)_0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where all vertical maps in the middle are induced by $R/I \rightarrow L$ (and $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \tilde{L}$). From part (2) of Proposition 4.2, one can see that all entries in this diagram and all horizontal maps depend only on \mathcal{O}_X and \tilde{L} ; it is clear that the second vertical map depends only on \mathcal{O}_X and \tilde{L} ; according to Lemma 4.4 the third vertical map depends only on \tilde{L} ; hence the vertical maps at the ends depend only on \mathcal{O}_X and \tilde{L} as well. This finishes the proof of the corollary. \square

5. A GRADED THEORY OF THE FROBENIUS ENDOMORPHISM

Throughout Sections 5, 6 and 7, k denotes a perfect field of prime characteristic $p > 0$ and X denotes a projective scheme over k . Let $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ and let I be the defining ideal of X under $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$.

In this section we develop a graded version of the theory of the Frobenius endomorphism; this serves as a preparation for the next section where we will construct a graded p -linear structure on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$. First, we explain what a (graded) p -linear structure is.

Definition 5.1. *For any k -algebra B and a B -module M , a p -linear structure φ on M is an endomorphism on the underlying additive group that satisfies $\varphi(bm) = b^p\varphi(m)$ for all $b \in B$ and $m \in M$.*

When both B and M are graded, a p -linear structure φ on M is called a graded p -linear structure if $\deg(\varphi(m)) = p \deg(m)$ for all homogeneous elements $m \in M$.

The Frobenius endomorphism $F_R : R \rightarrow R$ (or simply F) is defined by $r \mapsto r^p$. We will not distinguish $F : R \rightarrow R$ and the corresponding endomorphism on $\text{Spec}(R)$. The Frobenius pullback $F^* : R\text{-mod} \rightarrow R\text{-mod}$ is defined as follows. Let $R^{(1)}$ be the additive group of R regarded as an R -bimodule with usual left R -action and with right R -action given by $r' \cdot r = r^p r'$ for all $r \in R, r' \in R^{(1)}$. The Frobenius functor F_R is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} F^*M &= R^{(1)} \otimes_R M \\ F^*(M \xrightarrow{\phi} N) &= (R^{(1)} \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{id \otimes \phi} R^{(1)} \otimes_R N) \end{aligned}$$

for all R -modules M, N and all R -module homomorphisms ϕ , where F^*M acquires its R -module structure via the left R -module structure on $R^{(1)}$. Notice that F^* is an exact functor by Kunz's theorem (Theorem 2.1 in [10]).

If M is a free R -module with an R -basis $\{b_1, b_2, \dots\}$, then the R -homomorphism $F^*M \rightarrow M$ given by

$$(5.1.1) \quad \sum_i r_i \otimes s_i b_i \mapsto \sum_i r_i s_i^p b_i$$

is an isomorphism.

For any R -module M , the isomorphism

$$(5.1.2) \quad F^*(\text{Hom}_R(M, R)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(F^*M, R)$$

is given by $r \otimes \phi \mapsto \psi$ where ψ is defined by $\psi(s \otimes m) = rs\phi(m)^p$ for all $r, s \in R^{(1)}, m \in M, \phi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, R)$.

For any ideal J in R , the homomorphism $F^*(R/J) \xrightarrow{r' \otimes \bar{r} \mapsto \overline{r'r^p}} R/J^{[p]}$ is an isomorphism.

Next we will discuss the grading on functors associated with F .

Discussion 5.2. (grading on F^*M) In order to make the isomorphism $F^*R \rightarrow R$ (5.1.1) a degree-preserving R -homomorphism, the grading one can put on F^*R is given by

$$\deg(r' \otimes r) = \deg(r') + p \deg(r)$$

where $r' \in R^{(1)}$ and $r \in R$ are homogeneous elements. In general, for any graded R -module M , the grading on F^*M is given by

$$\deg(r' \otimes m) = \deg(r') + p \deg(m)$$

where $r' \in R^{(1)}$ and $m \in M$ are homogeneous elements.

It is easy to check that the isomorphism $F_R(R/J) \rightarrow R/J^{[p]}$ is degree-preserving for all ideals J .

Discussion 5.3 (grading on F_*M). Let M be a \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module. By abuse of notation, for any element $z \in M$, we denote by $F_*(z)$ the corresponding element in F_*M . Then we put a $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -grading on F_*M as follows,

$$\deg(F_*(z)) = \frac{1}{p} \deg(z)$$

for all homogeneous elements $z \in M$. This grading respects the R -module structure on F_*M , i.e., for any homogeneous element $r \in R$, one has $\deg(rF_*(z)) = \deg(F_*(r^p z)) = \deg(r) + \deg(F_*(z))$.

Given any $\phi \in \text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$ where N is a \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module, if there is an $a \in \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ such that $\deg(\phi(F_*(z))) = \deg(F_*(z)) + a$ for all homogeneous z , we define the degree of ϕ to be a and call ϕ homogeneous. We denote by ${}^*\text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$ the submodule of $\text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$ generated by homogeneous elements. It is clear that when M is finitely generated ${}^*\text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N) = \text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$. When this is the case we will just write $\text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$ assuming no confusion will arise. Hence if M is a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module, $\text{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -graded R -module for all \mathbb{Z} -graded modules N . Consequently, $\text{Ext}_R^t(F_*M, N)$ is also a $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -graded R -module for all integers t and \mathbb{Z} -graded modules N (since, if $\cdots \rightarrow K_1 \rightarrow K_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ be a graded free resolution of M , then $\cdots \rightarrow F_*K_1 \rightarrow F_*K_0 \rightarrow F_*M \rightarrow 0$ is also a graded free resolution of F_*M).

This $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -grading has the same effect on degree-shifts, i.e., for any \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M , one has $F_*(M(l)) = (F_*M)(\frac{l}{p})$ for all integers l .

Discussion 5.4. For any $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -graded R -module M , we denote by $\text{Int}(M)$ the direct sum of graded pieces of M with integer degrees (hence $\text{Int}(M)$ is naturally

a \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module). We observe that, for any \mathbb{Z} -graded R -modules M and N with M finitely generated, we have

$$\mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M), N)$$

and we reason as follows. Given any $\phi \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Hom}_R(F_*M, N))$ the image of any homogeneous element with fractional degree under ϕ must be 0, hence ϕ is naturally a homomorphism from $\mathrm{Int}(F_*M)$ to N . This proves that $\mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Hom}_R(F_*M, N)) \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M), N)$. The other containment is clear. Consequently, we have

$$\mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Ext}_R^t(F_*M, N)) = \mathrm{Ext}_R^t(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M), N), \text{ for all integers } t,$$

and hence

$$(5.4.1) \quad \mathrm{Int}(\mathrm{Ext}_R^s(\mathrm{Ext}_R^t(F_*M, N), N')) = \mathrm{Ext}_R^s(\mathrm{Ext}_R^t(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M), N), N')$$

for all integers s, t .

Discussion 5.5. Set

$$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{graded } p\text{-linear structures on } M\},$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\text{degree - preserving } R\text{-linear maps } M \rightarrow F_*M\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\text{degree - preserving } R\text{-linear maps } F^*M \rightarrow M\}.$$

We have natural bijections among \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \sigma & & \gamma \\ \mathcal{A} & \xleftarrow[\sigma']{} & \mathcal{B} & \xleftarrow[\gamma']{} & \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

Let $\epsilon : M \rightarrow F_*M$ be the identity map on the underlying additive group (we will also use ϵ to denote $F_*M \rightarrow M$ assuming no confusion will arise). Then $\sigma : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is defined by $\sigma(f) = \epsilon \circ f$; and $\sigma' : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is defined by $\sigma'(g) = \epsilon \circ g$. Also $\gamma : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is defined by $\gamma(g)(r \otimes m) = rg(m)$ for all $r \in R^{(1)}$ and $m \in M$; while $\gamma' : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is defined by $\gamma'(h) = h(1 \otimes m)$ for all $m \in M$. It is straightforward to check that, σ and σ' (γ and γ' respectively) are inverses to each other.

Recall from Section 2 that each finite morphism $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ induces a functor $f^!$ as follows

$$f^!(-) = \bar{f}^* \underline{\mathrm{R}\mathrm{Hom}}(f_* \mathcal{O}_{Y_1}, -).$$

In particular, since the Frobenius $F : \mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is a finite morphism, we have a functor $F^!$ (with f replaced by F in the above definition of $f^!$). This functor $F^!$ can actually be viewed as a functor from the category of R -modules to itself.

Discussion 5.6 (Grading on $F^!M$). To avoid any ambiguity arising from the different roles played by the two R s in $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \xrightarrow{F} \mathrm{Spec}(R)$, we will write the Frobenius endomorphism on $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ as $F : \mathrm{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$. Since $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is affine and F is a finite flat morphism, the functor $F^!$ is actually a functor from the category of R -modules to the category of R' -modules (not just a functor between derived categories):

$$F^!N = \mathrm{Hom}_R(R', N) \text{ as an } R'\text{-module}$$

for all R -modules N (cf. [7, page 171]).

The module $\mathrm{Hom}_R(R', N)$ can be viewed as an R -module and as an R' -module. Again to avoid any ambiguity arising from this, we will use ${}_R\mathrm{Hom}_R(R', N)$ to

denote $\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$ viewed as an R -module; and we will use ${}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$ to denote $\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$ viewed as an R' -module. This way, $F^!$ is actually given by

$$F^!(N) = {}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$$

for all R -modules N ; and

$$(5.6.1) \quad F_*({}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', N)) = {}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', N).$$

If N is graded, then the grading on ${}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$ is induced from the grading on N and the grading on F_*R according to Discussion 5.3 (R' as an R -module is nothing but F_*R); while the grading on ${}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', N)$ is obtained by multiplying the just defined degrees by p ; i.e. an element $\phi \in \text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ is homogeneous in ${}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ if and only if it is homogeneous in ${}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ and $\deg_{R'}(\phi) = p \cdot \deg_R(\phi)$. It is not hard to check that with these degrees ${}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ is a graded R -module, i.e. $\deg_R(r \cdot \phi) = \deg(r) + \deg_R(\phi)$ and ${}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ is a graded R' -module, i.e. $\deg_{R'}(r' \cdot \phi) = \deg(r') + \deg_{R'}(\phi)$ for all homogeneous elements $r \in R$, $r' \in R'$ and $\phi \in \text{Hom}_R(R', M)$ and (5.3) is degree-preserving. Finally, we point out that

$$(5.6.2) \quad F^!(N(\ell)) = (F^!N)(p \cdot \ell)$$

as graded R' -modules, because

$$F_*(F^!(N(\ell))) = {}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', N(\ell)) = {}_R\text{Hom}_R(R', N)(\ell) = F_*((F^!N)(p \cdot \ell)).$$

Given our grading on $F^!M$, we have the following result on the duality for the Frobenius morphism.

Proposition 5.7. *For any finitely generated graded R -module M , the R -module isomorphism*

$$F_*\text{Ext}_R^t(M, F^!\Omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_R^t(F_*M, \Omega)$$

induced by Corollary 2.7 is degree-preserving.

Proof. As before we will write F as $F : \text{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$. (Thus the Frobenius map now reads $R \rightarrow R'$.) Under this notation, we will have to prove that the R -module isomorphism

$$F_*\text{Ext}_{R'}^t(M', F^!\Omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_R^t(F_*M', \Omega)$$

is degree-preserving for all finitely generated graded R' -module M' .

It is straightforward and left to the reader to check that the following R -module isomorphism (which induces Grothendieck Duality for finite morphisms [7, page 171]) is degree-preserving

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta : {}_R\text{Hom}_{R'}(M', {}_{R'}\text{Hom}_R(R', N)) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_R(F_*M', N), \\ f &\mapsto g, \quad g(z') = f(z')(1) \end{aligned}$$

where M' is a finite graded R' -module and N is a graded R -module, z' is an element in M' and at the same time an element of F_*M' (because $M' = F_*M'$ as sets).

Let $0 \rightarrow H'_{n+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H'_0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow 0$ be a graded free resolution of M' over R' . Applying Δ to the case $M' = H'_t$ and $N = \Omega$, we see that the isomorphism

$$F_*\text{Ext}_{R'}^t(M', F^!\Omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_R^t(F_*M', \Omega)$$

is degree-preserving as desired. \square

We end this section with the following easy (and very likely well-known) lemma.

Lemma 5.8. *There is a degree-preserving isomorphism*

$$F^! \Omega \cong \Omega.$$

Proof. It is straightforward to check that the classical Cartier Isomorphism $F_* \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is degree-preserving and hence its adjoint³ $\Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} F^! \Omega$ is also degree-preserving. \square

6. A p -LINEAR STRUCTURE ON $\mathcal{M}_0^{i,j}$

This section and next section are devoted to proving Theorem 1.4, whose proof is long and technical. Before we proceed to the proof, we explain the idea behind the proof. We need to construct a graded p -linear structure φ on $\mathcal{M}^{i,j}$ with two main properties: on one hand, φ_0 should be independent of the embedding; on the other hand, it should be compatible with Theorem 1.2 (see Remark 8.1 and Proposition 8.5 for details). We will achieve this in, roughly speaking, 3 steps. First, we construct two different looking graded p -linear structures φ and φ' on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$: one is induced by $R/I \xrightarrow{\hat{r} \mapsto \hat{r}^p} R/I$ while the other comes from Corollary 3.5. Then we will prove that φ and φ' coincide. All of this is accomplished in this section. Finally, in next section we prove that φ_0 actually is independent of the embedding; this will be the most technical step.

We begin with two lemmas which assert that both F^* and F_* commute with $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(-)$ in the graded sense.

Lemma 6.1. *There is a degree-preserving isomorphism:*

$$F^* \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F^* M).$$

Proof. With our grading on F^* , it is easy to check that, the isomorphism (5.1.2) is degree-preserving, hence, so are induced isomorphisms

$$F^*(\mathrm{Ext}_R^s(M, R)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_R^s(F^* M, R)$$

for all integers s . Therefore the induced isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} F^* \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M) &= F^*(\mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(M, R), R)) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(F^*(\mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(M, R)), R) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(F^* M, R), R) \\ &= \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F^* M) \end{aligned}$$

are degree-preserving for all i, j . \square

Over $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$, it is clear that

$$\mathrm{E}^{-i,-j}(\mathrm{Spec}(R); M) = \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M)$$

for all R -modules M , since $\omega_{\mathrm{Spec}(R)}^\bullet = R[-n - 1]$ the complex with R in degree $n + 1$ and 0 elsewhere. To simplify the notations, we will write $\mathrm{E}^{-i,-j}(M)$, with $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ omitted, for all R -modules M . One may view $\mathrm{E}^{-i,-j}(-)$ as a covariant functor from the category of R -modules to itself. If M is a graded R -module, the gradings on M and R induce a natural grading on $\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(M)$.

³The adjoint $\Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} F^! \Omega$ is actually the isomorphism induced by (6.3.4) with suitable degree-shifts. One can also prove directly that it is degree-preserving.

Lemma 6.2. *The following isomorphism induced from Corollary 3.5 is degree-preserving*

$$\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F_*M) = \mathrm{E}^{-i,-j}(F_*M) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_*\mathrm{E}^{-i,-j}(M) = F_*\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(M).$$

Proof. It follows directly from Proposition 5.7 and Lemma 5.8. \square

Discussion 6.3 (Graded p -linear structures φ and φ' on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$). First, We construct φ :

$$\varphi : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I) \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} F^*\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I) \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F^*(R/I)) \xrightarrow{\sigma_3} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$$

where σ_1 is defined by $z \mapsto 1 \otimes z$; while σ_2 comes from Lemma 6.1; and σ_3 is induced from $F^*(R/I) \cong R/I^{[p]} \rightarrow R/I$. It is clear that φ is a graded p -linear structure on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$.

Next, we construct φ' :

$$\varphi' : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I) \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F_*(R/I)) \xrightarrow{\tau_2} F_*\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I) \xrightarrow{\tau_3} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I),$$

where τ_1 is induced by the degree-preserving R -linear map $R/I \rightarrow F_*(R/I)$; and τ_2 is the isomorphism in Lemma 6.2; and τ_3 is the identity map on the underlying additive group. It is clear that φ' is also a graded p -linear structure on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$.

As we will see that φ and φ' coincide. The reason for us to introduce two such graded p -linear structures is that, φ makes the transition maps in the inverse systems

$$\{\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]})\}_e \text{ and } \{F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))\}_e$$

compatible (see Remark 8.1 for details); while it is easier to work with φ' when proving the embedding-independence of φ_0 .

From the above discussion, it is clear that

$$(6.3.1) \quad F_*\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(-) \cong \mathrm{E}^{s,t}(F_*(-)) \text{ and } F^*\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(-) \cong \mathrm{E}^{s,t}(F^*(-))$$

The rest of this section is devoted to proving that φ and φ' coincide. To avoid any ambiguity arising from the different roles played by the two R s in $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \xrightarrow{G} \mathrm{Spec}(R)$, we will write $F : \mathrm{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$, i.e., we will denote by R' the target ring in $R \xrightarrow{r \mapsto r^p} R$. If M' is an R' -module, then F_*M' is the same abelian group as M' but the R -module structure is by $r \cdot m = r^p m$ for all $m' \in M'$. It is well-known that F^* is left-adjoint to F_* , i.e., for all R -modules M and all R' -modules N' , one has the bijective adjunction map

$$(6.3.2) \quad \Theta_{M,N'} : \mathrm{Hom}_{R'}(F^*M, N') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, F_*N')$$

where $\Theta_{M,N'}$ is given by $\phi \mapsto (M \xrightarrow{m \mapsto 1 \otimes m} F_*F^*M \xrightarrow{F_*\phi} F_*N')$. In particular, one also has a bijection

$$\Theta_{\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(M), \mathrm{E}^{s,t}(N')} : \mathrm{Hom}_R(F^*\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(M), \mathrm{E}^{s,t}(N')) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(M), F_*\mathrm{E}^{s,t}(N')).$$

Furthermore, it is shown in [17] that F^* is right-adjoint to F_* as well, i.e., one has a bijection (actually an R' -linear isomorphism)

$$(6.3.3) \quad \Lambda_{N',M} : \mathrm{Hom}_{R'}(N', F^*M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_R(F_*N', M)$$

for all R' -modules N' and R -modules M , where $\Lambda_{N',M}$ is defined as follows. It is clear that R' is a free R -module of rank p^{n+1} with a basis $\{b_{\bar{e}} = x_0^{e_0} \cdots x_n^{e_n} \mid 0 \leq e_i \leq p-1\}$ and that $\mathrm{Hom}_R(R', R)$ is also a free R -module of rank p^{n+1} with a dual basis $\{\tilde{b}_{\bar{e}} \mid 0 \leq e_i \leq p-1\}$, i.e., $\tilde{b}_{\bar{e}}(b_{\bar{e}'}) = 1$ if $\bar{e} = \bar{e}'$ and $\tilde{b}_{\bar{e}}(b_{\bar{e}'}) = 0$ if $\bar{e} \neq \bar{e}'$,

where \bar{e} (respectively, \bar{e}') denotes (e_0, \dots, e_n) (respectively, (e'_0, \dots, e'_n)). For all R' -modules N' and R -modules M , each R' -linear map $\psi : N' \rightarrow F^*M$ has the form $\psi = \oplus_{\bar{e}}(b_{\bar{e}} \otimes_R \psi_{\bar{e}})$ where $\psi_{\bar{e}} : N' \rightarrow M$ are R -linear. Then

$$\Lambda_{N', M}(\psi = \oplus_{\bar{e}}(b_{\bar{e}} \otimes_R \psi_{\bar{e}})) = \psi_{\overline{p-1}},$$

where $\overline{p-1}$ denotes $(p-1, \dots, p-1)$. It is shown in [17, §4] that $\Lambda_{N', M}$ is an R' -linear isomorphism. Note that, given the basis $\{b_{\bar{e}}\}$ of R' as a free R -module and its dual basis $\{\tilde{b}_{\bar{e}}\}$, one has an R' -linear isomorphism

$$(6.3.4) \quad R' \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_R(R', R), \quad b_{\bar{e}} \mapsto \tilde{b}_{\overline{p-1}-\bar{e}}.$$

It is clear from the discussion at the beginning of this section that we have an isomorphism

$$(6.3.5) \quad \text{Ext}_{R'}^t(F^*M, R') \cong F^* \text{Ext}_R^t(M, R)$$

for all R -modules M and integers t . Combining Corollary 2.7 and (6.3.4), we have an isomorphism

$$(6.3.6) \quad \text{Ext}_R^t(F_*N', R) \cong F_* \text{Ext}_{R'}^t(N', R')$$

for all R' -modules N' and integers t . Then one has the following commutative diagrams (see [17, §4] for details):

$$(6.3.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_{R'}(F^*M, N') & \xrightarrow{\Theta_{M, N'}} & \text{Hom}_R(M, F_*N') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}_{R'}(\text{Ext}_{R'}^t(N', R'), \text{Ext}_{R'}^t(F^*M, R')) & & \text{Hom}_R(\text{Ext}_R^t(F_*N', R), \text{Ext}_R^t(M, R)) \\ \downarrow \sim y_1 & & \downarrow \sim z_1 \\ \text{Hom}_{R'}(\text{Ext}_{R'}^t(N', R'), F^* \text{Ext}_R^t(M, R)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}_R(F_* \text{Ext}_{R'}^t(N', R'), \text{Ext}_R^t(M, R)) \end{array}$$

and

$$(6.3.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_{R'}(N', F^*M) & \xrightarrow{\Lambda_{N', M}} & \text{Hom}_R(F_*N', M) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}_{R'}(\text{Ext}_{R'}^s(F^*M, R'), \text{Ext}_{R'}^s(N', R')) & & \text{Hom}_R(\text{Ext}_R^s(M, R), \text{Ext}_R^s(F_*N', R)) \\ \downarrow \sim y_2 & & \downarrow \sim z_2 \\ \text{Hom}_{R'}(F^* \text{Ext}_R^s(M, R), \text{Ext}_{R'}^s(N', R')) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}_R(\text{Ext}_R^s(M, R), F_* \text{Ext}_{R'}^s(N', R')) \end{array}$$

where the top vertical maps in both diagrams are induced by functoriality while y_1 and y_2 (resp. z_1 and z_2) are induced by (6.3.5) (resp. (6.3.6)).

Combining (6.3.7) and (6.3.8), one has immediately the following lemma which draws connections between $\Theta_{M, N'}$ and $\Theta_{E^{s,t}(M), E^{s,t}(N')}$.

Lemma 6.4. *Given $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{R'}(F^*M, N')$ and $\beta \in \text{Hom}_R(M, F_*N')$, let $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ be the following induced maps*

$$\tilde{\alpha} : F^* \text{E}^{s,t}(M) \xrightarrow{(6.3.1)} \text{E}^{s,t}(F^*M) \xrightarrow{\text{E}^{s,t}(\alpha)} \text{E}^{s,t}(N')$$

and

$$\tilde{\beta} : \text{E}^{s,t}(M) \xrightarrow{\text{E}^{s,t}(\beta)} \text{E}^{s,t}(F_*N') \xrightarrow{(6.3.1)} F_* \text{E}^{s,t}(N').$$

If $\beta = \Theta_{M,N'}(\alpha)$, then $\tilde{\beta} = \Theta_{E^{s,t}(M), E^{s,t}(N')}(\tilde{\alpha})$. In other words, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}_{R'}(F^*M, N') & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\Theta_{M,N'}} & \text{Hom}_R(M, F_*N') \\
\downarrow \epsilon_1 & & \downarrow \epsilon_2 \\
\text{Hom}_{R'}(E^{s,t}(F^*M), E^{s,t}(N')) & & \text{Hom}_R(E^{s,t}(M), E^{s,t}(F_*N')) \\
\downarrow d_1 & & \downarrow d_2 \\
\text{Hom}_{R'}(F^*E^{s,t}(M), E^{s,t}(N')) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\Theta_{E^{s,t}(M), E^{s,t}(N')}} & \text{Hom}_R(E^{s,t}(M), F_*E^{s,t}(N'))
\end{array}$$

where ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 are induced from the fact that $E^{s,t}(-)$ is a covariant functor; d_1 and d_2 are induced by (6.3.1).

We are ready to show that φ and φ' coincide.

Proposition 6.5. *The graded p -linear structures φ and φ' on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ coincide.*

Proof. Let the map $\alpha : F^*(R/I) \rightarrow R/I$ be induced by the natural surjection $R/I^{[p]} \rightarrow R/I$, then it is clear that $\beta = \Theta_{R/I, R/I}(\alpha) : R/I \rightarrow F_*(R/I)$ is the map $R/I \xrightarrow{r \mapsto r^p} F_*(R/I)$. By Lemma 6.4, we know that

$$(6.5.1) \quad \Theta_{E^{-i,-j}(R/I), E^{-i,-j}(R/I)} \circ d_1 \circ \epsilon_1(\alpha) = d_2 \circ \epsilon_2 \circ \Theta_{R/I, R/I}(\alpha)$$

In terms of F_* and F^* , it is clear that φ is the composition of

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I) &= E^{-i,-j}(R/I) \rightarrow F_*F^*E^{-i,-j}(R/I) \\
&\xrightarrow{\sim} F_*E^{-i,-j}(F^*(R/I)) \\
&\rightarrow F_*E^{-i,-j}(R/I) = F_*\mathcal{M}^{i,j}
\end{aligned}$$

which is the left hand side of (6.5.1) with $M = N' = R/I$. On the other hand, the graded p -linear structure φ' is induced by $\beta : R/I \rightarrow F_*(R/I)$, i.e., φ' is the right hand side of (6.5.1) with $M = N' = R/I$. Therefore φ and φ' coincide. \square

7. φ_0 IS INDEPENDENT OF THE EMBEDDING

In this section we will finish the last step of the proof of Theorem 1.4, i.e., φ_0 is independent of the embedding.

For all schemes over k , throughout this section we always assume that the Frobenius endomorphism is a finite morphism (for example, any scheme of finite type over k has a finite Frobenius endomorphism). To ease the notations, we will write $E^{*,*}(M)$ instead of $E^{*,*}(\text{Spec}(R), M)$ for all R -modules M .

Recall that in the construction of φ' (Discussion 6.3) we define an R -linear isomorphism

$$\tau_2 : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F_*(R/I)) \cong F_*\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$$

which is degree-preserving by Lemma 6.2. Hence we have a k -linear isomorphism

$$(\tau_2)_0 : \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(F_*(R/I))_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} F_*\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0.$$

By virtue of (5.4.1), we can view $(\tau_2)_0$ as

$$(\tau_2)_0 : E^{-i,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} (F_*E^{-i,-j}(R/I))_0.$$

Proposition 7.1. *The isomorphism*

$$(\tau_2)_0 : E^{-i,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} (F_* E^{-i,-j}(R/I))_0$$

depends only on \mathcal{O}_X .

Before we proceed to the proof of this proposition, we need the following remark and lemma.

Remark 7.2. Let R and F be as above and let F_k denote the Frobenius endomorphism on $\text{Spec}(k)$. Then

- (1) For any \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M , one has $(F_* M)_0 = F_{k*}(M_0)$ since $(F_* M)_0$ is the same as M_0 as abelian groups and the k vector space structure on $(F_* M)_0$ is via $k \xrightarrow{c \mapsto c^p} k$. And hence $(\text{Int}(F_* M))_0 = F_{k*}(M_0)$.
- (2) Let $F_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ denote the Frobenius endomorphism on \mathbb{P}^n . One has that $F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} = F_{k*}$, since $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}) = k$.
- (3) Given the degree on $F_* M$ for a \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M as in Discussion 5.3, then it is well-known that $\text{Int}(F_* M) = \widetilde{F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} M}$, where $\text{Int}(\widetilde{F_* M})$ and \widetilde{M} are sheaves associated to $\text{Int}(F_* M)$ and M respectively on \mathbb{P}^n . For completeness we give a proof as follows. It suffices to prove that, for integers $l \gg 0$, we have

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, (F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \widetilde{M})(l)) = (\text{Int}(F_* M))_l,$$

but it is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} & H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, (F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \widetilde{M})(l)) \\ &= H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \widetilde{M} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(l)) \\ (\dagger) \quad &= H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}(\widetilde{M} \otimes F_{\mathbb{P}^n}^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(l)))) \\ &= H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}(\widetilde{M} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(pl))) \\ &= H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}(\widetilde{M}(pl))) \\ &= H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M}(pl)) \text{ since } F \text{ is an affine morphism} \\ &\stackrel{l \geq 0}{=} M_{pl} \\ &= \text{Int}(F_* M)_l, \end{aligned}$$

where (\dagger) follows from the Projection Formula ([8, page 124]).

Lemma 7.3. Let R , Ω be as above, let $D(M)$ denote the graded Matlis dual of any graded R -module M as in (GLD) and let $D(V)$ denote the dual space of any k -vector space V (i.e., $D(V) = \text{Hom}_k(V, k)$). Then

- (a) For any finite dimensional k vector space V , one has a functorial isomorphism

$$D(F_{k*} V) \cong F_{k*} D(V).$$

- (b) There is a functorial k -linear isomorphism

$$D((F_* M)_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} (F_*(D(M)))_0 = F_{k*}(D(M)_0) = F_{k*}(D(M_0))$$

for any \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M .

(c) *There is a functorial k -linear isomorphism*

$$(F_* H_{\mathfrak{m}}^t(M))_0 = F_{k*}(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^t(M)_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^t(\text{Int}(F_* M))_0.$$

for any \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M .

(d) *The map (4.1.1) is compatible with Frobenius maps in the sense that, for any finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module M , there is a commutative diagram (for $i \geq 1$)*

$$(7.3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\text{Int}(F_* M), \Omega)_0 & \xrightarrow{u} & \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \\ \sim \downarrow v & & \sim \downarrow v' \\ (\text{Int}(F_* \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)))_0 & & F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \text{Ext}^{1-i}(\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ F_{k*}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)_0) & \xrightarrow{u' = F_{k*}(u)} & F_{k*} \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \end{array}$$

where u and u' are induced by (4.1.1); v is from Proposition 5.7 and v' is from Corollary 2.7; finally the two vertical equalities follow from Discussion 5.3, Remark 7.2(1) and the fact that $F_{\mathbb{P}^n} = F_{k*}$.*

Proof. (a). This is clear.

(b). This holds because

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D}((F_* M)_0) &= \text{D}(F_{k*}(M_0)) = \text{Hom}_k(F_{k*}(M_0), k) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} F_{k*} \text{D}(M_0) \\ &= F_{k*}(\text{D}(M))_0 \\ &= (F_* \text{D}(M))_0 \end{aligned}$$

and $\text{Hom}_k(F_{k*}(M_0), k) \cong F_{k*} \text{D}(M_0)$ is functorial by part (a).

(c). The first equality follows from Remark 7.2(1). The isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_{k*}(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^t(M)_0) &\xrightarrow{\sim} F_{k*}(\text{D}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(M, \Omega)_0)) \text{ by (GLD)} \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}(F_{k*}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(M, \Omega)_0)) \text{ by part (a)} \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}((\text{Int}(F_* \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(M, \Omega)))_0) \text{ by Remark 7.2} \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-t}(\text{Int}(F_* M), \Omega)_0) \text{ by Proposition 5.8} \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^t(\text{Int}(F_* M))_0 \text{ by (GLD)} \end{aligned}$$

which is functorial since all isomorphisms involved are functorial.

(d). In order to prove the commutativity of (7.3.1), we can refine it as follows

$$(7.3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M), \Omega)_0 & \xrightarrow[\sim]{v} & F_{k*}(\mathrm{Ext}_R^{n+1-i}(M, \Omega)_0) \\ \downarrow u_1 & & \downarrow u'_1 \\ \mathrm{D}(H_m^i(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M))_0) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{v_1} & F_{k*} \mathrm{D}(H_m^i(M)_0) \\ \downarrow u_2 & & \downarrow u'_2 \\ \mathrm{D}(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\widetilde{M})) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{v_2} & F_{k*} \mathrm{D}(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M})) \\ \downarrow u_3 & & \downarrow u'_3 \\ \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{v'} & F_{k*} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\widetilde{M}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \end{array}$$

where $u_3 \circ u_2 \circ u_1 = u$ and $u'_3 \circ u'_2 \circ u'_1 = u'$; more explicitly, u_1 and u'_1 are induced from (GLD), u_2 and u'_2 are induced from (LCSC) which are isomorphisms when $i \geq 2$; u_3 and u'_3 are from Serre Duality; the map v_1 is given by

$$\mathrm{D}(H_m^i(\mathrm{Int}(F_*M))_0) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{by (c)}} \mathrm{D}(F_{k*}(H_m^i(M)_0)) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{by (a)}} F_{k*}(\mathrm{D}(H_m^i(M)_0));$$

and finally the map v_2 is given by

$$\mathrm{D}(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\widetilde{M})) \cong \mathrm{D}(F_{k*}(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M}))) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{by (a)}} F_{k*} \mathrm{D}(H^{i-1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{M})).$$

Now the commutativity of diagram (7.3.2) is clear because of the construction of the maps involved.

This completes the proof. \square

We are now in the position to prove Proposition 7.1.

Proof of Proposition 7.1. First, we claim that there is a commutative diagram

$$(7.3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{E}^{-i, -j}(\mathrm{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 & \xrightarrow{\zeta_3} & (F_* \mathrm{E}^{-i, -j}(R/I))_0 = F_{k*}(\mathrm{E}^{-i, -j}(R/I)_0) \\ \downarrow q_1 & & \downarrow q'_1 \\ \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\zeta_2} & F_{k*} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \\ \downarrow q_2 & & \downarrow q'_2 \\ \mathrm{E}^{1-i, 1-j}(X, F_{X*} \mathcal{O}_X) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\zeta_1} & F_{X*}^\Gamma \mathrm{E}^{1-i, 1-j}(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \end{array}$$

where q_1 and q'_1 are isomorphisms when $i \geq 2$; the maps q_2 and q'_2 are induced from Corollary 3.5 applied to $\eta : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$; the isomorphism ζ_2 is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) &\cong \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \\ &\cong F_{k*} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-i}(\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet), \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \end{aligned}$$

where the first isomorphism is induced by the isomorphism

$$\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \cong F_{\mathbb{P}^n*} \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)$$

and the second isomorphism is the isomorphism v' in diagram (7.3.2) with $\widetilde{M} = \underline{\mathrm{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)$; and ζ_1 is induced by Corollary 3.5 applied to $X \xrightarrow{F_X} X$ and is independent of the embedding. And we reason as follows. Let Δ_1 be the diagram

obtained from the diagram in Lemma 4.1 with $M = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)), \Omega)$, $N = \text{Int}(F_*(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega)))$ and $M \rightarrow N$ being the degree-preserving isomorphism $M \cong N$ due to Proposition 5.7. (Note that

$$\widetilde{M} = \underline{\text{Ext}}^{1-j}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_*\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet) \text{ and } \widetilde{N} = F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\underline{\text{Ext}}^{1-j}(\eta_*\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)$$

due to Proposition 2.3 and Remark 7.2(3).) Let Δ_2 be the diagram obtained from Lemma 7.3(d) by setting $M = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega)$. (Note also that in this case $\widetilde{M} = \underline{\text{Ext}}^{1-j}(\eta_*\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)$ due to Proposition 2.3.) The right column of Δ_1 coincides with the left column of Δ_2 , so composing the horizontal maps produces the top square of (7.3.3). Consequently, the top square of (7.3.3) is commutative and q_1 and q'_1 are isomorphisms when $i \geq 2$. It is clear that the bottom square in diagram (7.3.3) is commutative (this follows directly from the functoriality of Corollary 3.5). This proves our claim.

To prove our proposition, we will consider two cases: $i \geq 2$ and $i = 0, 1$.

When $i \geq 2$, as we have seen that the maps q_1 and q'_1 in the diagram (7.3.3) are isomorphisms, therefore ζ_3 and ζ_2 are independent of the embedding since ζ_1 is so.

Next we consider the case $0 \leq i \leq 1$.

We have an isomorphism

$$\rho : H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{k*}H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0$$

from Lemma 7.3(c). From Proposition 4.2(2), we know that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0$ (respectively, $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0$) only depends on $F_{X*}\mathcal{O}_X$ (respectively, \mathcal{O}_X); and it is straightforward (by dualizing the bottom two squares of the commutative diagram (7.3.2)) to check that ρ depends only on X .

To finish the proof of our proposition, it suffices to prove the commutativity of the following diagram (since the columns are exact and both ζ_2 and ρ depend only on X)

(7.3.4)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^{-1,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\zeta_3} & F_{k*}E^{-1,-j}(R/I)_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^{0,1-j}(\mathbb{P}^n; F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_*\mathcal{O}_X) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\zeta_2} & F_{k*}E^{0,1-j}(\mathbb{P}^n; \eta_*\mathcal{O}_X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\rho} & F_{k*}H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^{0,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\zeta_3} & F_{k*}E^{0,-j}(R/I)_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

where the left column is obtained from (4.2.2) with $L = \text{Int}(F_*(R/I))$ and the right column is obtained by applying $F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}^\Gamma = F_{k*}$ to (4.2.2) with $L = R/I$, and ζ_2 is from Corollary 2.7 and is independent of the embedding.

The top square is exactly the diagram (7.3.3) when $i = 1$ and hence is commutative.

Next, we prove that the square in the middle is commutative. Set $T = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega)$ and $S = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)), \Omega)$. Then we have a degree-preserving isomorphism

$$\text{Int}(F_*(T)) \cong \text{Int}(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(F_*(R/I), \Omega)) = \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)), \Omega) = S$$

where the first isomorphism follows from Proposition 5.7 and the second equality follows from Discussion 5.3. The degree-0 piece of this isomorphism induces

$$\iota' : F_{k*}(T_0) = F_*(T)_0 = \text{Int}(F_*(T))_0 \cong S_0.$$

By examining the diagram (4.2.5) and the construction of the map δ in the exact sequence (4.2.2) in the cases $L = R/I$ and $L = \text{Int}(F_*(R/I))$ respectively, the commutativity of the middle square of (7.3.4) can be reduced to the commutativity of the following diagram

$$(7.3.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} F_{k*}T_0 & \xrightarrow{\mu_1} & F_{k*}H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & F_{k*}H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)) \\ \downarrow \iota' & & \downarrow \iota'' & & \\ S_0 & \xrightarrow{\mu_2} & H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{S}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \underline{\text{Ext}}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{1-j}(F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\eta_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_{\mathbb{P}^n_k}^\bullet)) \end{array}$$

where μ_1 and μ_2 are induced by the natural map $M_0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{M})$ for any graded R -module M (see (LCSC) for details); the map ι'' is

$$F_{k*}H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{T}) = H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, F_{\mathbb{P}^n*}\tilde{T}) = H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \widetilde{\text{Int}(F_*(T))}) \cong H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{S}).$$

But the commutativity of diagram (7.3.5) is clear, since the map $M_0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \tilde{M})$ is functorial (see (LCSC) for details) and hence the degree-preserving isomorphism $\text{Int}(F_*(T)) \cong S$ induces a commutative diagram which is exactly diagram (7.3.5). This proves that the square in the middle is commutative.

It remains to prove that commutativity of the bottom square. Let M denote $\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)), \Omega)$ and N denote $\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I, \Omega)$. From the proof of Proposition 4.2, especially diagram (4.2.5), we see that the vertical map $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 \rightarrow E^{0,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0$ in the bottom square is given by

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 &\cong D(M_0) \rightarrow D(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(M)_0) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_R^{n+1}(M, \Omega)_0 = E^{0,-j}(\text{Int}(F_*(R/I)))_0 \end{aligned}$$

and the other vertical map $F_{k*}H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 \rightarrow F_{k*}E^{0,-j}(R/I)_0$ in the bottom square is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_{k*}H_{\mathfrak{m}}^j(R/I)_0 &\cong F_{k*}D(N_0) \rightarrow F_{k*}D(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(N)_0) \\ &\cong F_{k*}\text{Ext}_R^{n+1}(N, \Omega)_0 = F_{k*}E^{0,-j}(R/I)_0. \end{aligned}$$

Given these two vertical maps and the horizontal maps ρ and ζ_3 , the commutativity of the bottom square is rather straightforward to check.

This finishes the proof of the proposition. \square

Finally we are ready to prove Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. By virtue of Proposition 6.5, we will consider φ' , which is the composition of τ_1 , τ_2 and τ_3 as in Discussion 6.3. It is equivalent to proving that the degree-0 piece of each of τ_1 , τ_2 and τ_3 is independent of the embedding.

Since $\tau_3 : F_*(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ is the identity map on the underlying abelian groups and from Proposition 4.2 we know that $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ is independent of the embedding, the degree-0 piece of τ_3 is independent of the embedding. It follows from Proposition 7.1 that the degree-0 piece of τ_2 is also independent of the embedding. It remains to show that the degree-0 piece of τ_1 is independent of the embedding. τ_1 is induced by $R/I \rightarrow F_*(R/I)$ whose image is contained in $\text{Int}(F_*(R/I))$. Considering $R/I \rightarrow L = \text{Int}(F_*(R/I))$, one sees immediately from Proposition 4.2 that the degree-0 piece of τ_1 is independent of the embedding. This completes the proof. \square

8. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2 which says that

$$\lambda_{i,j}(A) = \dim_k((\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0)_s).$$

Since $(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0)_s$ is defined in terms of the p -linear structure φ_0 on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ and we have already proven that both $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0$ and φ_0 do not depend on the embeddings, this shows that $\lambda_{i,j}(A)$ depends only on X and completes the proof of our main result.

Since any field extension will not affect Lyubeznik numbers (i.e., if $I \subset R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ is an ideal, K is a field extension of k and $A_K = (R/IR)_{(x_0, \dots, x_n)}$, then $\lambda_{ij}(A) = \lambda_{ij}(A_K)$), we may and we do assume that the underlying field k is algebraically closed.

Let S be a subset of a R -module M , throughout this section $R\langle S \rangle$ will denote the R -submodule of M generated by all the elements of S .

Let M be a graded R -module. If M admits a graded p -linear structure f , then it is clear that

$$M_s := \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} f^i(M) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} f_0^i(M_0) = (M_0)_s.$$

If the degree-0 piece M_0 of M is a finite k -space, so is M_s , and hence $N = R\langle M_s \rangle$ is finitely generated.

As in Discussion 5.5, a graded p -linear structure f on M induces a degree-preserving R -module homomorphism

$$\beta : F^*M \rightarrow M$$

given by $\beta(r \otimes m) = rf(m)$. There results an inverse system

$$M \xleftarrow{\beta} F^*M \xleftarrow{F^*\beta} F^{2*}(M) \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow F^{i*}(M) \xleftarrow{F^{i*}\beta} F^{(i+1)*}(M) \leftarrow \cdots.$$

Remark 8.1. When $M = \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$, the p -linear structure φ on $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$ as in Discussion 6.3 induces, as in previous paragraph, an inverse system $\{F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))\}_e$ in which all transition maps are degree-preserving. There is also a second inverse system $\{\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]})\}_e$ where the degree-preserving transition maps are induced

by the natural surjection $R/I^{[p^{e+1}]} \rightarrow R/I^{[p^e]}$. It is rather straightforward to check that the natural degree-preserving isomorphisms

$$F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]})$$

provide an isomorphism between the inverse systems

$$\{F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))\}_e \text{ and } \{\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]})\}_e.$$

In particular, we have

$${}^*\varprojlim_e F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)) \cong {}^*\varprojlim_e \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]}).$$

Lemma 8.2. *Let M be a finite graded R -module with a graded p -linear structure given by a degree-preserving R -linear map $\beta : F^*M \rightarrow M$. Let $N = R\langle M_s \rangle$. Then the graded p -linear structure on M restricts to a graded p -linear structure on N , and the inclusion $N \subseteq M$ induces*

$${}^*\varprojlim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F^{i*}N = {}^*\varprojlim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F^{i*}M.$$

Proof. Define $f : M \rightarrow M$ by $f(m) = \beta(1 \otimes m)$, then by Discussion 5.5 we know f is a graded p -linear structure on M . If $\sum_j a_j n_j \in N$ where $a_j \in R$ and $n_j \in M_s$, then

$$f\left(\sum_j a_j n_j\right) = \sum_j a_j^p f(n_j) \in N$$

since $n_j \in M_s$. Hence $f|_N$ is indeed a graded p -linear structure on N .

Since F^* is exact, the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/N \rightarrow 0$$

induces an exact sequence of inverse systems

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & (F^{i*}N)_n & \longrightarrow & (F^{i*}M)_n & \xrightarrow{F^{i*}(\pi)_n} & (F^{i*}(M/N))_n & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & \uparrow (F^{i*}\beta|_{F^*N})_n & & \uparrow (F^{i*}\beta)_n & & \uparrow (F^{i*}\bar{\beta})_n & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & (F^{(i+1)*}N)_n & \longrightarrow & (F^{(i+1)*}M)_n & \xrightarrow[F_R^{i+1}(\pi)_n]{F^{(i+1)*}(\pi)_n} & (F^{(i+1)*}(M/N))_n & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \end{array}$$

Since M is a finitely generated graded R -module, M_0 is a finite k -space, hence M_s is also a finite k -space. Since $N = R\langle M_s \rangle$ is finitely generated, so are $F^{i*}N$, and hence each $(F^{i*}N)_n$ is a finite k -space, so the inverse system $\{(F^{i*}N)_n\}$ satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition (page 191 in [8]), we have (by Proposition 9.1 on page 192 in [8]) an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim(F^{i*}N)_n \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim(F^{i*}M)_n \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim(F^{i*}(M/N))_n \rightarrow 0$$

for each n , which induces another exact sequence

$$(8.2.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim F^{i*}N \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim F^{i*}M \rightarrow {}^*\varprojlim F^{i*}(M/N) \rightarrow 0.$$

We claim that there exists an integer l such that $F^{i*}(M/N) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M/N$ (or briefly, $F^{i*}(M/N) \rightarrow M/N$) has 0 image in degrees ≤ 1 for all $i \geq l$ and we reason as follows. The homomorphism $F^{i*}(M/N) \rightarrow M/N$ is given by $r \otimes \bar{m} \mapsto \overline{rf^i(m)}$ for $r \in R^{(i)} \cong R$ and $m \in M$, thus,

$$\text{Im}(F^{i*}(M/N) \rightarrow M/N) = R\langle f^i(M/N) \rangle.$$

Since M/N is finitely generated, there exists an integer l_0 such that $f^i(\bar{m}) = 0$ if $\deg(\bar{m}) < 0$ and $i \geq l_0$. This tells us that

$$R\langle f^i(M/N) \rangle = R\langle f^i((M/N)_{\geq 0}) \rangle = R\langle f^i((M/N)_0) \rangle + R\langle f^i((M/N)_{>0}) \rangle, \text{ for } i \geq l_0.$$

Since $\deg(f(m)) = p \deg(m)$, we get that $R\langle f^i((M/N)_{>0}) \rangle \subset (M/N)_{\geq p^i}$ which does not have any element sitting in $(M/N)_{\leq 1}$. Since k is algebraically closed, we have a descending chain of k -subspaces

$$f(M_0) \supset f^2(M_0) \supset \cdots \supset f^i(M_0) \supset f^{i+1}(M_0) \supset \cdots$$

Since M_0 is a finite k -space, this descending chain stabilizes, i.e. there exists an integer t such that

$$f^t(M_0) = f^{t+1}(M_0) = \cdots.$$

Hence $N = R\langle f^t(M_0) \rangle$. Thus, if $i \geq t$, then $f^i((M/N)_0) = 0$. Therefore, we can pick $l = \max\{l_0, t\}$. This finishes the proof of our claim.

Followed directly from our claim, the map $F^{(i+j)*}(M/N) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F^{j*}(M/N)$ has 0 image in degrees $\leq p^j$ for all j and $i \geq l$. Since the maps in the inverse system are degree-preserving, $\varprojlim_i (F^{i*}(M/N))_n = 0$ for all n , hence $\varprojlim_i (F^{i*}(M/N)) = 0$. By the short exact sequence (8.2.1), one has

$$\varprojlim_i F^{i*} M = \varprojlim_i F^{i*} N.$$

□

We need the following result from [9].

Lemma 8.3. (*Lemma 1.14 in [9]*) Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$, and let V be a finite dimensional k -vector space with a bijective p -linear endomorphism f . Then there is a basis e_1, \dots, e_r of V with $f(e_i) = e_i$ for each i .

Proposition 8.4. Let M, N be as in Lemma 8.2. Let M_s denote the stable part of M . Then

$$\varprojlim_i F^{i*} N = R^s,$$

where $s = \dim_k(M_s)$.

Proof. Use induction on s . Notice that N is generated by s element and clearly f acts bijectively on M_s .

When $s = 1$, N is generated by a single element $a \in M_0$ with $f(a) = a$ by Lemma 8.3. Then $N \cong R/I$, where $I = \text{Ann}_R(a)$. Hence we have

$$\varprojlim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F^{i*} N \cong \varprojlim_{i \rightarrow \infty} R/I^{[p^i]} = R,$$

where the last equality follows from Example 2.8.

Assume that $s \geq 2$ and the proposition is true for $s - 1$. Let a_1, \dots, a_s denote the generators of N with $f(a_i) = a_i$. They exist by Lemma 8.3. Let N' be the submodule of N generated by a_s . Then, the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N' \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N' \rightarrow 0$$

induces, as in the proof of Lemma 8.2, an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \varprojlim F^{i*} N' \rightarrow \varprojlim F^{i*} N \rightarrow \varprojlim F^{i*} (N/N') \rightarrow 0.$$

is an exact sequence. By the inductive hypothesis, ${}^*\varprojlim F^{i*}(N/N') \cong R^{s-1}$ which is projective over R , and hence the exact sequence splits,

$${}^*\varprojlim F^{i*} N \cong {}^*\varprojlim F^{i*} N' \oplus R^{s-1} \cong R \oplus R^{s-1} \cong R^s.$$

□

Proposition 8.5. ${}^*\varprojlim_e F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)) \cong R^{\lambda_{i,j}(A)}$.

Proof. Let E denote the injective hull of R/\mathfrak{m} and *E denote the * injective hull of R/\mathfrak{m} (cf. 13.2.1 in [2]). First we notice that

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^*\text{Hom}_R(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(H_I^{n+1-j}(R))(-n-1), {}^*E) \\ (i) \quad & \cong {}^*\text{Hom}_R(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(\varinjlim_e \text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I^{[p^e]}, R))(-n-1), {}^*E) \\ (ii) \quad & \cong {}^*\text{Hom}_R(\varinjlim_e H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I^{[p^e]}, \Omega)), {}^*E) \\ (iii) \quad & \cong {}^*\varprojlim_e {}^*\text{Hom}_R(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(\text{Ext}_R^{n+1-j}(R/I^{[p^e]}, \Omega))), {}^*E \\ (iv) \quad & \cong {}^*\varprojlim_e \mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I^{[p^e]}) \\ (v) \quad & \cong {}^*\varprojlim_e (F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))) \end{aligned}$$

(i) follows from the definition of local cohomology.

(ii) holds since local cohomology commutes with direct limits and degree shifting.

(iii) follows from Proposition 2.9.

(iv) is a consequence of (GLD).

(v) is nothing but Remark 8.1.

By Proposition 8.4, we see that ${}^*\varprojlim_e (F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))) = R^s$, as graded R -modules, where s is the dimension of the stable part of $\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)$. On the other hand, according to Lemma 2.2 in [15], $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(H_I^{n+1-j}(R)) \cong E^{\lambda_{i,j}(A)}$ (regardless of the grading). It follows immediately that

$$H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(H_I^{n+1-j}(R))(-n-1) \cong {}^*E^{\lambda_{i,j}(A)}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} R^{\lambda_{i,j}(A)} & \cong {}^*\text{Hom}_R({}^*E^{\lambda_{i,j}(A)}, {}^*E) \cong {}^*\text{Hom}_R(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(H_I^{n+1-j}(R))(-n-1), {}^*E) \\ & \cong {}^*\varprojlim_e (F^{e*}(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I))). \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By Proposition 8.4 and Proposition 8.5, we have

$$\lambda_{i,j}(A) = \dim_k(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_s) = \dim_k(\mathcal{E}^{i,j}(R/I)_0)_s.$$

□

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